

FORTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL,

AND

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS

IN IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE HENRY, EARL
CADOGAN, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

Lunacy Office,
Dublin Castle, 8th July, 1895.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour to lay before you the Forty-fourth Annual Report on the condition and management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums throughout Ireland during the year 1894.

The following Summary shows the number and distribution of the insane in Establishments on the 1st January, 1895, as compared with the number and distribution on 1st January, 1894:—

Number and
distribution of
the insane

	On 1st January, 1894.			On 1st January, 1895.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
In District Asylums,	6,618	5,610	12,228	7,003	5,709	12,712
„ Central Asylum, Dandrum, .	130	20	150	140	21	161
„ Private Asylums,	281	384	665	293	363	656
„ Workhouses,	1,718	2,325	4,043	1,680	2,390	4,070
„ Prisons,	—	—	—	—	1	1
	8,947	8,229	17,176	9,121	8,484	17,605

These numbers, as pointed out in former reports, do not take into account four Government patients residing at the Stewart Institution, nor are the numbers of the insane residing in private dwellings or wandering at large included.

* One hundred and thirty-six of these patients were boarded out in Workhouses from Belfast, Londonderry, and Ennis Asylums, under the provisions of the Act 23 & 39 Vic., c. 67, s. 9.

† Not including 126 patients, as above.

Increase of
insanity.

This summary shows an increase of the insane under care in all the different institutions receiving lunatics, viz., an increase of 337 in District Asylums, of 5 in the Criminal Asylum, of 4 in Private Licensed Houses, and of 32 in Workhouses.

Unfortunately the falling off which occurred last year in the growing increase of the registered insane has not been maintained, the increase at the end of the past year being above that of the year before (which was only 152), and above the average increase for the past ten years, which was 330.

Table I. shows the number and distribution of the insane under care in Ireland on the 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1894. In that time the numbers have increased from 12,982 to 17,655, an increase of 4,673.

In last year's Report we dealt very fully with the question of the increase which has taken place amongst the registered insane in this country, and we obtained, for the information of the then Chief Secretary, interesting statistics and reports on the subject from the Medical Superintendents of the various district asylums.

Causes of
increase.

The CONCLUSIONS on this subject at which we then arrived, were as follow :—

- (1.) That the great increase of the insane under care is mainly due to ACCUMULATION, and is, so far, an apparent and not a real increase.
- (2.) That the yearly increase of admissions is drawn in a considerable proportion of the cases from the reserve of UNREGISTERED INSANE existing throughout the country, as shown by the reduction in the number of lunatics and idiots at large given in the Census Returns for 1891, as compared with 1881.
- (3.) That the annual increase in the face of a shrinking population of the number of FIRST ADMISSIONS, including as it does such a large proportion of FIRST ATTACKS, of insanity, almost irresistibly points to SOME increase of occurring insanity in particular districts.
- (4.) That the main factors which contribute to the development of occurring insanity in this country may be classed as :—
 - (a.) HEREDITY.
 - (b.) CONSANGUINEOUS MARRIAGES among those having any tendency to nervous disease.
 - (c.) THE INNUTRITIOUS DIETARY of the poorer population tending to produce anæmia and constitutional weakness, which favour the development of scrofulous and neurotic disease.
 - (d.) THE IMMODERATE USE OF CERTAIN NERVOUS STIMULANTS.
 - (e.) THE ACUTE AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION AND DISLOCATION so widely experienced in recent years.

It is to be feared that this increase of the insane under care in Ireland must continue for some years to come, or at least until the existing body of unregistered insanity, from which many of the admissions to public asylums are taken, has been fully absorbed.

In previous reports it has been pointed out that the male population of district asylums greatly exceeds the female, while the reverse is the rule in other countries, and as in Ireland it is certain that insanity is at least as prevalent amongst women as amongst men, we must expect that the admission of female lunatics to these institutions will increase until the numbers of the sexes under care are more closely approximated. At present the numerous difficulties attending the transfer and admission of the insane to public asylums, as already pointed out in our Forty-third Report, explain why so many of the female sex are treated in their own homes. These difficulties arise from the fact that admission is now generally obtained under the clauses of the Act 30 & 31 Vic. c. 118, which provide for the reception of dangerous lunatics; and to obviate the exposure and trouble incidental to this course, the friends prefer, if it can possibly be done, to keep their female relatives at home.

The following statement, taken from the General Report, Part II. of the Census Commissioners shows the number of lunatics and idiots in 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891 at large, in asylums, in prisons, and in workhouses, as returned in the Census Forms:—

YEARS.	LUNATICS.					IDIOTS.					Total Lunatics and Idiots.
	At Large.	In Asylums.	In Prisons.	In Work-houses.	Total.	At Large.	In Asylums.	In Prisons.	In Work-houses.	Total.	
1851. . .	1,073	3,234	273	494	5,074	3,582	202	13	1,120	4,907	9,980
1861. . .	1,602	4,613	273	577	7,065	5,075	403	21	954	7,053	14,098
1871. . .	1,343	7,141	5	1,274	9,763	5,147	400	2	1,383	6,742	16,505
1881. . .	643	7,547	-	1,584	9,774	4,545	1,890	-	2,195	8,630	18,413
1891. . .	303	11,035	-	2,787	14,945	4,077	900	-	1,170	6,247	21,192

"From the foregoing it will be observed that the number of lunatics returned in 1891 was nearly treble the number in 1851, and that the increase between 1881 and 1891 was from 9,774 to 14,945, there having been an increase of 3,718 in the number of lunatics in asylums, and of 1,603 in the number of those in workhouses, whilst there was a decrease of 50 in the number at large. There was a decrease of 2,396 in the number of idiots returned in 1891, compared with the number in 1881; a decrease of 900 appears to have occurred in the number in asylums, a decrease of 1,025 in the number in workhouses; and of 471 in the number at large.

"The total number of lunatics and idiots returned on the Census Forms in 1851, amounted to 9,980; in 1861, to 14,098; in 1871, to 16,505; in 1881, to 18,413; and in 1891, to 21,192."

Increase of
insanity.

The variations in the relative numbers of lunatics and idiots thus returned by the Census Commissioners are, in our opinion, due in some measure to a difference in classification, many of those now included as lunatics being formerly returned as idiots.

"The total number of lunatics and idiots returned in 1851 was equal to a ratio of 1 in 657 of the population; in 1861, to 1 in 411; in 1871, to 1 in 328; in 1881, to 1 in 281; and on the present occasion, to 1 in 232, the ratio in the Province of Leinster being 1 in 202; in Munster, 1 in 197; in Ulster, 1 in 264; and in Connaught, 1 in 258. The counties having the highest ratios were—Meath, 1 in 126; Carlow and Kilkenny, each 1 in 149; Westmeath, 1 in 157; Waterford, 1 in 180; Clare, 1 in 168; and King's, 1 in 173. The following counties had the lowest ratios—Down, 1 in 333; Antrim, 1 in 310; Dublin, 1 in 284; Mayo, 1 in 282; Kerry, 1 in 270; Galway, 1 in 269; Donegal, 1 in 257; and Louth and County of the Town of Drogheda, 1 in 251."

Proportion of
lunatics to
general
population.

The following Return shows the Proportion of Lunatics *under care* per 100,000 of the Population *estimated* to the middle of each Year from 1880 to 1894:—

YEARS.	Estimated Population.	Number of Lunatics under care.	Proportion per 100,000 of Estimated Population.
1880, . . .	5,232,618	12,982	250
1881, . . .	5,166,770	13,320	259
1882, . . .	5,101,018	13,701	269
1883, . . .	5,023,811	13,981	278
1884, . . .	4,971,591	14,178	285
1885, . . .	4,928,288	14,307	290
1886, . . .	4,895,888	14,590	297
1887, . . .	4,857,119	15,147	312
1888, . . .	4,801,312	15,561	324
1889, . . .	4,757,385	16,090	337
1890, . . .	4,717,529	16,251	344
1891, . . .	4,681,518	16,683	356
1892, . . .	4,638,169	17,131	369
1893, . . .	4,615,312	17,278	374
1894, . . .	4,600,109	17,655	384

Note—The figures in this Table vary in some instances from those given in former reports, as the population is *estimated* officially for the years between those in which the Census is taken, and is afterwards subject to revision on the result of the Census being known.

This table shows that the number of the insane has increased from 250 per 100,000 of the population in 1880, to 384 per 100,000 in 1894. If to this be added the number of the insane wandering at large, according to the Census Returns of 1891, the number would be found to amount to 492.

Nothing, in our opinion, would point more forcibly to the effects of accumulation than the following return of the age distribution of the insane at each census, showing the proportion per 1,000 of the different ages of those included in the total insane:—

PROPORTIONAL AGE DISTRIBUTION of the total Insane at the Census Periods, 1871, 1881, and 1891.

—	1871	1881	1891
All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-15 years	72	62	35
15-25 years	128	134	118
25-45 years	418	450	430
45-65 years	228	285	334
65 years and upwards .	61	79	85

From this Table it will be seen that while the numbers between 15 and 25 years of age have diminished in 1891 as compared with 1871, the numbers above 65 years have largely increased.

Further, we may point out that accumulation in Irish asylums is intensified as compared with England by the lower death rate—the mortality in English county and county-borough asylums being 10·13 per cent. in 1893 on the daily average number resident, whilst in Ireland it was 8·7.

The lunatic inmates resident in the various institutions throughout Ireland on 31st December, 1894, were supported from the following sources:—Of the 12,771 patients resident in district asylums, 411 contributed wholly or partly to their support; the remainder were maintained partly out of the Government Grant and partly out of the County Cess. The 646 inmates of private licensed houses were supported entirely out of private funds, 161 prisoners in Dundrum were maintained at Government expense, whilst the 4,076 insane inmates of workhouses were supported by the Poor Rate.

Sources of maintenance.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS

On January 1st, 1894, the resident insane population of these institutions was 12,434, and on the 1st January, 1895, 12,771 (7,002 men and 5,769 women).

The cases admitted during 1894 were 3,229 (1,726 men and 1,503 women); and of these 781 were re-admissions into Asylums from which they had been previously discharged, while 2,448 were admitted for the first time.

Admissions.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.
Admissions.

The admissions and re-admissions to District Asylums in Ireland for each year from 1880 to the present date are as follow :—

Years.	First Admissions.	Re-Admissions.	Total Admitted.
1880, . . .	1,025	441	2,366
1881, . . .	2,044	458	2,502
1882, . . .	2,137	566	2,645
1883, . . .	2,185	510	2,704
1884, . . .	2,209	527	2,736
1885, . . .	2,349	510	2,850
1886, . . .	2,340	605	2,946
1887, . . .	2,343	620	2,963
1888, . . .	2,100	631	2,731
1889, . . .	2,369	627	2,996
1890, . . .	2,461	644	3,095
1891, . . .	2,320	630	2,950
1892, . . .	2,315	706	3,181
1893, . . .	2,328	719	3,207
1894, . . .	2,448	731	3,229

Authority for admission.

Table No. VIII. (Appendix A.) shows the authority for the admissions to District Asylums during the year. It will be seen from it that of the 3,229 admissions, 690 were received under the regulations of the Privy Council Rules, 13 were sent from the Central Asylum, 75 were admitted by order of the Lord Lieutenant, as lunatics charged with offences or detained in default of surety to keep the peace, and 2,451 as dangerous lunatics, under the provisions of the Act 30th and 31st Vic, cap. 118, sec. 10. As the warrant authorised under this Act is the only mandatory instrument for admission to Irish Asylums, and as it is only under it that provision is made for the transfer of the patient to the Asylum, it must be had recourse to in the generality of cases where the treatment and care of the Asylum is required, until some new form of procedure shall be introduced. In previous Reports we called attention to the frequency of admissions to Irish District Asylums of persons as "Dangerous Lunatics," and it is manifestly objectionable that so many persons who, though insane, cannot be properly described as being at all exceptionally "dangerous," should be committed to asylums under that heading. In this matter it appears to us that the law requires change, and we trust, whenever time can be found for further lunacy legislation, that a form of Reception Order corresponding to that prescribed under the English and Scotch Acts, may be extended to this country, thus ensuring that all the insane shall in future be sent for treatment under one mandatory Order.

The discharges during the year were as follow:—

1,309 were discharged recovered.
465 not recovered.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.

Discharges,
Deaths and
post-mortems.

The patients who died during 1894 numbered 1,108 (556 males and 552 females), and in 287 of these cases *post-mortem* examinations were held. This is a considerable increase on past years, and as the Medical Staff in these institutions is strengthened, we feel confident that such examinations, so necessary for the safety of the insane, and so important for the furtherance of scientific knowledge, will every year become more frequent. Already the proportion of autopsies to deaths has increased at Richmond to a percentage of 60, at Ballinasloe to 62—and at Londonderry these examinations were made in 32 per cent. of the deaths—with less frequency at Armagh, Cork, Downpatrick, Killarney, Limerick, Maryborough, Mullingar, and Omagh—in one case each at Ennis-corthy and Sligo—while at Belfast, Carlow, Castlebar, Clonmel, Ennis, Kilkenny, Letterkenny, Monaghan, and Waterford, no *post-mortems* were made.

The average daily number of patients resident during the year was 12,605 (6,907 males and 5,698 females). The proportion per cent. of recoveries to admissions was 40.5 (42.0 amongst the males and 38.9 amongst the females), and the proportion per cent. of deaths to daily average number resident was 8.3 (8.0 amongst the males and 9.7 the females).

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The average annual net cost of maintaining patients in district asylums during the year ended 31st December, 1894, was £22 2s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. per head per week, excluding the proportion borne by casual receipts and the amount received for paying patients. Table XIX. (Appendix A.) shows the cost of maintenance in the various district asylums. From this Table it appears that the maximum rate (at the Richmond Asylum) is £27 0s. 11d., and the minimum (at Castlebar Asylum) is £17 2s. 9d. The contributions towards the maintenance of lunatics made by relatives and obtained from private sources have increased from £5,338 in 1893 to £5,530 in 1894. As we have pointed out in previous reports, the sum is a very small one when compared with the total cost of the maintenance of the insane poor, and is in striking contrast to the liberal contributions under the same head for the support of the insane in Scotland. During the year 1892-3, with a smaller total number of patients, the contributions from private sources towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics in Scotland was £11,391.

COST OF
MAINTENANCE

Contributions
from private
sources.

The annual Parliamentary Grant in aid of the cost of maintenance of lunatics in District Asylums amounted in 1894 to £129,449. This contribution was first given in the financial year 1874-75, and is distributed at the rate of 4s. per head per week for each patient under care whose maintenance costs or exceeds 8s. per week. No claim is allowable in respect of any capitation

Imperial
contributions.

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—
COST OF
MAINTENANCE.
—
Imperial
contributions.

expenditure over 8s. per week, and where it is under that sum only half the amount is allowed, provided always that the net charge on public funds does not fall short of 4s. a week.

In last year's Report, we suggested that in order to encourage the local authorities to greater activity in inducing the relatives to contribute to the support of the insane poor, the Imperial Treasury should in all cases pay half the net cost—even where the incidence of taxation on the local rate is less than 4s. a week. At present, in such cases, the Treasury refuse to contribute anything; for instance, in the case of a patient, whose net capitation maintenance costs £22, and whose family contribution is £12—the difference (£10), representing less than 4s. a week, falls altogether on the local rate, and, therefore, there is no incentive to obtain family contributions in such cases.

The amount contributed for each of the years from 1875 to 1894, during which the Parliamentary Grant has been in operation, is shown in the following Table:—

For the Year.	Amount of the Contribution from Imperial Sources towards the maintenance of Lunatics in the District Asylums of Ireland.	Daily Average Number Resident.
	£	
1875,	46,348	7,692
1876,	47,507	7,943
1877,	48,380	8,102
1878,	48,054	8,365
1879,	44,810	8,423
1880,	45,511	8,545
1881,	47,350	8,734
1882,	49,425	9,170
1883,	49,867	9,495
1884,	51,500	9,619
1885,	53,058	9,761
1886,	53,009	9,933
1887,	54,880	10,202
1888,	55,966	10,691
1889,	56,116	11,019
1890,	55,741	11,257
1891,	55,990	11,614
1892,	55,060	11,866
1893,	55,721	12,307
1894,	55,489	12,605

Suicides
and
Accidents.
—

SUICIDES AND ACCIDENTS.

The total number of deaths by suicide which occurred during the year in District Asylums in Ireland was five—three males and two females. The serious accidents, resulting in loss of life, were two. The following are the particulars of these cases:—

Belfast.

At BELFAST, on the 7th January, a patient (W. F.), aged 65, cut his throat, with the blade of an ordinary dinner knife in the hospital ward, during the absence, for a few minutes, of the attendant. It was found impossible to ascertain how he obtained possession of the knife, as he, in common with the other patients, was searched before retiring to bed on the previous night, and he had not been out of the hospital ward for a week before. At the coroner's inquest, the jury were of opinion that no blame attached to the Asylum officials.

At the same Asylum, on the 24th April, a patient, who had only been admitted on the previous evening, in an extremely excited state, hanged himself by the aid of a strip of his sheet which he had fastened to the ventilator of his room. Although greatly excited on his admission, he exhibited no suicidal tendencies, nor had he any depressed mental symptoms. The ventilator referred to was a flat iron plate with nine or ten holes pierced in it, fixed at a considerable height from the floor. The man, who was a sailor, managed, by some ingenious method, to pass the end of the torn sheeting through one of the holes and back again through another, making it fast by a knot. He was found quite dead by the attendant who had seen him alive twenty-five minutes before. At the coroner's inquest, the jury found that no blame attached to the officials of the Asylum, but they recommended that steps should be taken to alter the ventilators in the different rooms, so as to prevent similar occurrences in the future, a recommendation which was at once acted upon by the governors.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.
—
SUICIDES AND
ACCIDENTS.
—
Belfast.

At DOWNPATRICK (J. M.), an inmate of the Asylum since 1882, aged 64, cut his throat, on the 21st January, with a dinner knife, in the w.-c. of the infirmary. The suicide took place during the absence on leave of one of the ordinary attendants—the shoemaker of the Asylum doing duty as an attendant in his place. The other ordinary attendant of the Division was absent at dinner, leaving the shoemaker in sole charge. The patient, although known to be of suicidal tendencies, was allowed to go upstairs without an attendant, and within a quarter of an hour he committed the deed. It is supposed that he abstracted the knife from the medicine store, when the attendant in charge was putting down the medicine basket. This attendant resigned after the occurrence, and left the institution. At the coroner's inquest, the jury considered that there was an insufficient number of attendants in the hospital department, and recommended that at no time should there be less than two in charge. The staff of the hospital department has since been increased by two attendants.

On enquiring into the matter, we deemed it advisable to suggest to the governors that an improved form of caution card should be sent to the wards with all patients known to be suicidal, which should be signed by each attendant having charge of the patient; and that such patients should never under any circumstances be left alone.

At ENNIS, on the 23rd February, M. N., a female patient, aged 53, committed suicide by breaking through a window in a corridor on the second story, and precipitating herself into the exercise yard, a distance of eighteen feet. She was on her way to the bath-room, into which the nurse of the division and an attendant had just preceded her, after opening the dormitory doors. The patient died from the shock five hours afterwards. At the coroner's inquest, the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts, and exonerated the staff from any blame in the matter. M. N. had been almost three years in the asylum, and during that time she had been tranquil and did not make any attempt at self-destruction; neither did her committal warrant indicate that she had suicidal tendencies.

DISTRICT
ASYLUM.
SUICIDES AND
ACCIDENTS.
Sligo.

At SLIGO, on the 6th August, R. C., a female patient, aged 74, who had been out in the exercising grounds during the evening, was missed when the patients were assembled for supper. A search was at once instituted, and the dead body was found in a bath-room where she had strangled herself by passing her head through a roller towel, the lower end of which was only four feet from the ground. She had been committed to the Asylum from the Tubbercurry Workhouse as a dangerous lunatic, but there was no record of suicidal tendency in her case, nor had she ever said or done anything since her admission to indicate such a tendency. The coroner's jury found that death resulted from apoplexy brought on by strangulation, and expressed the opinion that none of the officials were in any way to blame. Although seeing no reason to differ from the verdict of the coroner's jury in this case, we suggested that in future the doors of bath rooms when not in use should be kept locked.

Ballinasloe.

At BALLINASLOE, on 13th June, J. G., a male patient, was suffocated by a piece of bread becoming impacted in the gullet whilst eating his breakfast. An attendant, acting on special instructions, was standing by him while he was eating, when the former saw the patient suddenly stand up and pull at his mouth. The attendant at once removed some food from his mouth, and fetched the charge attendant, who was only a few yards off at the time. In a short time the head attendant and the Assistant Medical Officer arrived and extracted more food from the patient's mouth, but in spite of their efforts it was found that the respiration and heart had stopped. The coroner's jury found that no blame was attributable to the Asylum attendants.

Richmond.

At RICHMOND, on the 27th September, D. K., a patient who had been transferred from Mountjoy Prison on the 9th September, died from the effects of injuries which he had sustained during the night. On examination after death, it was found that his chest bone was completely fractured and that three ribs were broken on the right, and eight on the left side. The liver was also ruptured. An inquiry was instituted by us, as the patient had declared before his death that he had been beaten by the attendants, with the result that sufficient evidence came to light to justify the prosecution on a capital charge of the attendant who was alleged to have inflicted the injuries. He was tried accordingly in December, but the jury disagreed. As the result of our investigation of this case, the Lords Justices addressed a letter on the subject to the Board of Governors, who accordingly appointed a Committee of their own body (in which the Lord Mayor of Dublin took an active and most useful part) for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon several questions connected with the management of the Asylum, and also of recommending the necessary steps to relieve the congestion resulting from an influx of patients so far in excess of the legitimate accommodation. This Committee recommended some important changes in the constitution of the staff, and also certain measures for providing additional temporary accommodation, which have since been carried out by the Board of Control.

ACCOMMODATION.

We called attention in former Reports to the inadequacy of the accommodation at present provided in District Asylums to meet the wants of the insane poor. One of the first points which attracted our attention on our appointment as Inspectors of Lunatics in the beginning of 1890, was the seriously overcrowded condition which may be said to have existed in every District Asylum, and which so largely interfered with the proper treatment of the insane in these institutions. Since our accession to office our attention has been continuously and anxiously directed to the removal of this grave defect. Under existing legislation on the subject the duty of providing adequate and suitable accommodation for the treatment of the insane poor is exclusively vested in the Board of Control. Almost contemporaneously with our appointment as Inspectors of Lunatics, the Board of Control was re-constructed, and greatly strengthened by the addition of four non-official members, one of whom, the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Holmes, was selected as Chairman of the Board. The Board thus revived has steadily directed its best attention to the important duties devolving on it in respect of the provision of accommodation. Very considerable progress has been already made in remedying the evil adverted to—so that, as a result of the Board's exertions, extensive additions have been made, or are in progress, or in immediate contemplation in connection with every District Asylum, with the single exception of Ennis, where the matter still awaits consideration. We may mention that from time to time during the year under review conferences have been held between the Governors of Asylums, and the Board of Control, or a sub-committee of that body. We here take occasion to bear willing testimony to the cordial co-operation we have experienced on such occasions at the hands of the local authorities in furtherance of the various schemes of improvement which have commended themselves to the Board of Control.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.
—
ACCOMMO-
DATION.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

The various alterations and additions which are being carried out or have been completed during the year are as follow :—

ALTERATIONS
and
ADDITIONS.

At the **ARMAGH** Asylum a detached hospital, to contain 150 patients, for the treatment of the sick and acute cases, or those requiring special supervision, is now being built. This block situated on a high elevation at the rear of the old building, will not only afford suitable accommodation for the class of patients for which it is intended, but also assist in relieving the present congested condition of the asylum. Armagh.

At **ANTRIM** the contract for the erection of the new Asylum has been entered into. The foundations have been laid, and it is to be hoped that the work will now progress rapidly. Antrim.

At **BALLINASLOE** the plans for a detached hospital to contain 200 beds have been finally decided on, and it is to be hoped that at an early date a contract will be entered into for the work. Ballinasloe.
At the same time it is proposed to improve the existing buildings

- DISTRICT ASYLUMS.** by the erection of suitable sanitary blocks, and to improve the accommodation by the removal of useless single rooms.
- ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS.** At BELFAST the Purdysburn estate, some few miles outside the city, has been purchased as the site for the new District Asylum. It contains about 300 acres, and it is proposed to at once convert the manor house already existing on the site into accommodation for 76 chronic working patients who will be employed on the farm, thus relieving the overcrowding in the existing Asylum.
- Belfast.**
- Carlow.** At CARLOW the works, which include the erection of new blocks for patients, the improvement of the accommodation by the removal of useless single rooms, the building of a laundry and two day rooms, the provision of sanitary accommodation, the remodelling of the kitchen and stores, and the connection of the sewerage with the town drainage, are now almost completed.
- Clonmel.** At the CLONMEL Asylum the additional accommodation has now been completed, and is in occupation. The new block for 50 women, consisting of a day-room, with dormitories overhead, affords excellent accommodation. A dining-room has also been provided, large enough to accommodate the greater number of the female patients. The laundry is fitted with the newest and most approved machinery. The accommodation provided, however, is now completely occupied, and the Governors have under consideration the erection of a detached hospital for the treatment of the sick and patients requiring special supervision.
- Cork.** At CORK the accommodation so lately provided is now entirely occupied. It is proposed to make certain alterations and improvements in the existing buildings so as to provide visiting rooms and observation dormitories, and to increase the day-room space. Further asylum accommodation is urgently required in this district, as the Board of Guardians of the Cork Union have declined to accept the responsibility of retaining the large number of lunatic paupers at present in their Workhouse.
- Downpatrick.** At DOWNPATRICK tenders have now been accepted for the proposed additions and alterations. These will embrace the remodelling of the female infirmary, the erection of a new block for acute cases, and certain alterations in the old building, so as to provide an observation dormitory, and to increase the sleeping accommodation on the female side.
- Enniscorthy.** The plans for the very necessary improvements and extension of accommodation at the ENNISCORTHY Asylum have now been adopted, and it is hoped that no further delay will occur in carrying out the works. It is proposed at the same time to provide for the heating of the existing establishment.
- Kilkenny.** At KILKENNY the extensive structural works, including the erection of a chapel, additional accommodation, the remodelling of the kitchen and laundry, and the provision of a water softening apparatus have now been almost completed.
- Killarney.** At KILLARNEY a dining room for the male patients is much required, and various structural alterations, repairs, and improvements are needed throughout the buildings. For these the Governors have directed plans to be prepared.

The various works for which contracts had been taken at the LETTERKENNY Asylum, and which were specified in our last Report, are now progressing rapidly. This Asylum has suffered in the past from a deficient water supply, and with a view to meet this deficiency it is proposed to erect a suitable reservoir capable of holding a supply sufficient for the requirements of the institution for several months. This work will be carried out principally by patients' labour. It has also been decided to heat the buildings on the "Plenum" system.

DISTRICT
ASYLUM.
—
ALTERATIONS
AND
ADDITIONS.
—
Letterkenney.

At LIMERICK it has been decided to obtain additional land on the opposite side of the railway. This will meet one of the most pressing wants of this institution, as, at the present time, there are only about twelve acres available for the occupation of the male patients.

Limerick.

The decision of the Governors to abandon the present site of the LONDONDERRY Asylum has met with the full approval of the Board of Control, and during the past year a site has been selected, called Gransha, at some little distance from the city on the other side of the river. At present negotiations are in progress with a view of obtaining a water supply from the Corporation of Londonderry City, and if these can be satisfactorily concluded, it is to be hoped no further cause of delay in obtaining tenders for the erection of the buildings will be experienced.

Londonderry

The contract for the enlargement and improvement of the District Asylum at MARYBOROUGH has been entered on, and part of the works (consisting of the erection of two chapels, the remodelling of the kitchen and dining hall, and the provision of suitable sanitary blocks), is now almost completed. It is proposed to erect a new block for the accommodation of 100 patients of each sex. The question of the disposal of the sewage has been for some time under consideration, and it is to be hoped that a suitable scheme will shortly be decided on.

Maryborough.

As the MONAGHAN Asylum has been for some time past very much overcrowded, it was decided to provide additional accommodation on each side, including the extension of the infirmary blocks, and the remodelling of the stores and laundry. A deputation, however, of the ratepayers of the County of Cavan waited on the Board of Control with a view to the separation of that County from Monaghan, with which it is combined to form one lunacy district. The proposed works have therefore been postponed so as to admit of the question being formally submitted to Your Excellency, with whom the final decision entirely rests.

Monaghan.

The extensive works which for some time past have been in progress at the MULLINGAR Asylum are now completed. A new system of heating and ventilation has been decided on, the introduction of which has necessitated much disturbance in the wards and corridors.

Mullingar

DISTRICT ASYLUM.
ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS.
Portrane.
Richmond.

The plans for the erection of the second asylum for the Metropolitan District at PORTRANE have now been decided on, and it is to be hoped that contracts for this extensive work will be called for at an early date.

During the year various temporary buildings have been erected at the RICHMOND District Asylum, so as to provide sufficient space for the accommodation of all the patients resident in the institution. This work was carried out by building blocks, the walls of which consist of two layers of pitch pine with felt between. The roofs are constructed of corrugated iron over a layer of felt.

A kitchen, scullery, and stores were also erected at the main building.

Sligo.

At the SLIGO District Asylum plans have been decided on for the provision of the required accommodation for the insane poor of the district, and for the remodelling of the whole institution.

This will include the erection of sanitary blocks, and dining halls; the remodelling of the laundry, kitchen, and stores; and the connection of the various wards with the executive block by new corridors.

Waterford.

At the WATERFORD Asylum the two blocks for the accommodation of males and females are now almost completed. It has been decided to remodel the dining-room, kitchen, and stores, and to erect a detached laundry. The Governors have increased the usefulness of the institution, and have shown their interest in the care of the insane poor by deciding on the purchase of additional land.

INSANITARY CONDITIONS.

INSANITARY CONDITIONS.
Castlebar.

The occurrence from year to year, in spring or autumn, of epidemics of fever at the CASTLEBAR District Asylum has been repeatedly referred to in our reports of inspection of that Institution. This unfavourable condition of things is presumably due to the defective and polluted supply of water. Delay has taken place in obtaining a pure and sufficient supply, in expectation that a public water service will be provided for the town of Castlebar, from which the institution can be supplied.

Enniscorthy.

At ENNISCORTHY much inconvenience and danger to the health of the inmates had been experienced in past years from a deficient water supply. This has been happily rectified by the discovery of a spring sufficient to meet the requirements of the institution in times of drought.

Killarney.

In April an outbreak of typhus fever was reported at the Killarney Asylum. The contagion in this case was traced to the visit to a patient by her husband—some members of whose family were suffering from typhus fever. Five patients contracted the disease—of whom one died, and four recovered. The sanitary condition of the Asylum cannot be considered satisfactory, as it is over-run with rats, and, therefore, there is reason to suspect that either the present drain pipes are imperfect, or that the old sewers have not been removed.

Maryborough.

At MARYBOROUGH, the sanitary condition of the Asylum has from time to time called for unfavourable comment. During the

year, epidemics of dysentery and typhoid fever have appeared. This insanitary condition may, we believe, be traced to the defective drainage and the unsatisfactory character of the water supply. Fortunately, a Provisional Order for a scheme for a general supply of water to the town of Maryborough has been made, in the advantages of which the Asylum will participate. The drainage has been reconstructed, but the difficulty of finding a suitable outfall has not yet been surmounted.

DISTRICT
ASYLUM.
—
INSANITARY
CONDITIONS.

Early in the year, erysipelas made its appearance in the wards of the MULLINGAR Asylum. The disease was brought in by a patient suffering from facial erysipelas, who died eighteen days afterwards from erysipelatous inflammation of the membranes of the brain. From this case, twelve patients were infected, of whom four died. Mullingar.

At the same Asylum, a case of enteric fever appeared in the autumn. The case, however, progressed favourably, and the disease did not spread. This fever was caused by an escape of sewage from a defective soil pipe, which has since been repaired.

The sanitary condition of the RICHMOND Asylum has continued to be a source of anxiety to all connected with its management. Outbreaks of dysentery and diarrhoea have been prevalent, and in the autumn some cases of small-pox appeared. In the early summer an epidemic broke out, resembling in its symptoms an Eastern disease known as Béri-Béri or "the bad sickness of Ceylon." The disease appeared both in its acute and chronic aspects, and its occurrence, which had never before been reported in its epidemic form in the British Isles, attracted much public attention and gave rise to a good deal of discussion as to its origin. The overcrowded condition of the wards in both male and female houses operated no doubt as a marked predisposing cause, and led to the multiplication of the specific germs which must have been in some way imported from abroad. The total number of occurring cases was 152; the deaths, 25; the first case was recognized early in May, and the last case reported in November, since which time the institution has been entirely free from the disease. The epidemic during its whole course attacked only the insane inmates of the institution; neither officials, attendants, nor their families, nor visitors having in any way suffered from it. Amongst the inmates, patients admitted to the asylum a few months before were found to be as liable to the disease as those who had been years within its walls. Neither sex nor age appear to have had any prophylactic power, both young and old being attacked without distinction. To meet the overcrowding it was decided to erect temporary accommodation for the superfluous population, pending the erection of the new asylum at Portlano. Richmond.

RICHMOND.
Béri-Béri.

PRIVY COUNCIL RULES.

A revised issue of the General Rules and Regulations for the good conduct and management of District Asylums received the sanction of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant in Council on the 17th December, 1894. PRIVY COUNCIL RULES.

DISTRICT
ASYLUM.

In preparing these Rules and Regulations for His Excellency's consideration, we endeavoured to assimilate the forms, books, and registers to those in force in English Asylums, so far as could be done consistently with existing legislation. The present code provides for the admission and discharge of Chancery patients in Rules 18 and 26, by extending to the Lord Chancellor the power of admission and discharge contained in these Rules. New Rules have been introduced defining the duties of the Head Male Attendant, and sanctioning the grant of Good Service Pay to the Consulting and Visiting Physicians, where this office still exists, and to Assistant Medical Officers.

CRIMINAL
ASYLUM.

THE STATE CRIMINAL ASYLUM.

The following changes have taken place in the population of the Criminal Asylum during the year :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining on 1st January, 1894,	139	26	165
Admitted during Year,	23	4	28
Total under treatment during Year, .	162	30	192
Discharged recovered,	10	4	14
" improved,	6	4	10
" unimproved,	—	—	—
Died,	3	1	4
Escaped,	—	—	—
Remaining on 1st January, 1895, . . .	149	21	170

Alterations
and improve-
ments.

No suicide, serious accident, death from misadventure, or escape is reported to have occurred during the year. The alterations and improvements referred to in last year's report, as being in progress, viz :—the building of a range of shops and stores for tradesmen and new sanitary annexes have now been completed. A new mortuary and accommodation for Coroner's inquests has also been provided. The top story on the female side has been completely fitted up for the use of the males, providing single sleeping rooms, attendants' rooms, baths, and lavatories. It is proposed to carry out similar alterations on the male side by dividing the dormitories into single rooms. It is also proposed at an early date to erect an additional block for

the more troublesome male patients, and to introduce an improved system of heating and ventilation throughout the whole buildings.

The report on our inspection of the asylum will be found in Appendix B.

CRIMINAL
ASYLUM.

THE INSANE IN WORKHOUSES.

WORKHOUSES.

On the 1st January, 1894, the lunatic wards of the Irish Workhouses contained 4,044 persons (1,718 males and 2,326 females), and on the last day of December of the same year 4,076 (1,686 males and 2,390 females), showing an increase of 32, the males having decreased by 32, and the females having increased by 64.

We regret that through the overcrowding of the District Asylums the number of the insane in workhouses has again increased, as during the previous year a very considerable reduction in the number of these inmates was reported. We do not wish it to be supposed that it is our opinion that under no circumstances can mentally defective persons be properly cared for in workhouses. On the contrary we are of opinion that amongst the purely imbecile classes, if the cases were properly selected, and if proper provision were made for their care and maintenance, the workhouse wards would afford valuable aid in relieving the existing overcrowding in Irish Asylums. But to do this, only suitable cases should be selected, and the provision for their care and maintenance should be adequate, whereas under existing arrangements, the inmates of the lunacy and idiot wards of workhouses are generally found to be the most helpless of their class who require the most careful and constant nursing. These helpless human beings are generally left to the care of pauper attendants, while the accommodation provided for them consists of cheerless and badly ventilated apartments—oftentimes the same room being used for sleeping, eating, and living, with a yard attached for outdoor exercise, whilst the sanitary arrangements, baths, lavatories, &c., are generally very inadequate.

In those workhouses, such as Ballymena and Ennis, where contracts have been entered into between the Governors of the District Asylum and the Guardians for the maintenance of a certain number of patients whose names still continue on the asylum books, under the provisions of 38 & 39 Vic. cap. 67, section 9, though the accommodation and care may be somewhat better than in the ordinary lunatic wards, still we have always been obliged to report (and in this opinion we believe we have the support of the Local Government Board), that in consequence of the want of proper supervision and absence of interest in the condition of these inmates—both on the part of the Governors of the Asylum and the Guardians—the provisions of the section have not proved of much benefit in providing for the care of the insane in this country.

The work imposed under the provisions of the Poor Law in Ireland is already so onerous, and embraces so many different objects, that it seems unreasonable to increase the burden already placed on Boards of Guardians by adding a responsibility never

WORKHOUSES.

intended by the Legislature to be borne by them. This view was so ably expressed in a letter addressed by the Local Government Board to the Belfast Guardians that we have taken the liberty of appending it (*vide* Appendix G). Through the courtesy of the Local Government Board, we have been furnished with a list of the inmates of the lunatic wards of the different workhouses in Ireland. No separate record is, however, kept of the admissions, discharges, and deaths of these inmates, nor are they detained, with the exception of those maintained under the provisions of the 38 and 39 Vic. c. 67, under any legal authority or medical certificate.

The following table shows the number of the insane belonging to District Asylums maintained in workhouses, by contract under the 9th Section of the Act, 38 and 39 Vic. c. 67, on 31st December, 1894:—

Contracting Asylum.	Workhouse.	Number of Patients maintained.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Belfast, . . .	Ballymena, . . .	50	50	100
Londonderry, . . .	Londonderry, . . .	2	—	2
	Lisnaveady, . . .	—	5	5
Ennis, . . .	Ennis, . . .	17	—	17
Total, . . .	. . .	75	61	136

Training of
Idiots and
Imbeciles.

We desire again to call attention to the great want existing in Ireland of a National Institution for the training and education of idiot and imbecile children, where these classes would be removed from the neglect and poverty of their own homes, or from the contaminating influence of association with the adult inmates of asylums and workhouses.

In our Fortieth Annual Report, dated 1st July, 1891, we called special attention to the urgent want of an institution for the training and education of idiot and imbecile children in the following terms:—

“One of the greatest requirements in connection with lunacy in Ireland is the establishment of a National Institution for the training and education of idiots and imbeciles, such as are the Larbert and Baldozie institutions in Scotland, and the Royal Albert and Earlswood Asylums in England. We may estimate roughly that there are not less than 3,000 idiots and imbeciles in Ireland, of whom probably 500 are under fifteen years of age, and at least half of these would be improvable, and derive benefit from the special training in idiot schools; but apart altogether from improvement by training (as pointed out in the case of Scotland in one of the early Scotch Reports), there is a great want in Ireland of an establishment especially adapted for the reception of young idiots, where they would be removed from the neglect and cruel usage they so frequently experience at home, or from the contaminating influence of association with the adult lunatics in asylums or the pauper inmates of workhouses.”

We further observe on this subject:—

WORKHOUSES.

"So long ago as 1851, the Census Commissioners addressed the Irish Government in these terms:—

"We respectfully suggest to Your Excellency the propriety of taking some steps towards the education and moral improvement of idiots and imbeciles, a subject which at present engages the attention of the philanthropic both in England and on the continent, where several establishments for the purpose have been erected, and are supported by the State, and in which the susceptibility of this class to a certain amount of education has been demonstrated."

In this connection, attention may be here drawn to the provisions of the Poor Afflicted Persons Relief Act of 1878 (41 and 42 Vic. c. 60), in which power is given to set apart a workhouse, or any other building, for the care of imbecile children, and the Guardians of any Union are empowered to send their imbecile children to it, and to pay for their maintenance there any sum not exceeding 5s. per head per week.

Referring to this provision, it occurs to us to again suggest that the present requirements of the case might perhaps be sufficiently met by—with the necessary alterations and adaptations—converting one of the existing workhouses to this purpose. In offering this suggestion, however, our contemplation is that the institution should be placed under the exclusive control, not of the Board of Guardians, but of the Lunacy Department, and that the Government Capitation Grant of 4s. per week should be allowed in all such cases.

We are further of the opinion that when such an institution has been brought into existence, it should be made obligatory on Boards of Guardians to send all their imbecile children to it, paying for them there at the specified rate of 5s. per week.

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

GEO. PLUNKETT O'FARRELL.

G. MAZIERE COURTENAY.

*Inspectors of Lunatics and
Commissioners of Control.*

THE REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS (IRELAND)
ON
THE HOUSES LICENSED UNDER 5 AND 6 VIC., CAP. 123,
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1894.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE HENRY, EARL
CADOGAN, K.G.,
LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND,
AND
TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE EDWARD, BARON
ASHBOURNE,
LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

PRIVATE
ASYLUMS.

The 35th section of 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 123, requires the Inspectors General of Prisons, as Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, to report annually to the Lord Lieutenant, and to the Lord Chancellor, on the state and condition of the Private Asylums. This duty was transferred to us by the 23rd section of the Act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 107. Your Lordship has signified your approval that the Inspectors' report dealing with the state and condition of the several houses licensed under the Private Asylums Act, and the care of the patients therein, shall be accepted as a fulfilment of the requirements just referred to. We have therefore the honour of addressing this portion of our report, together with Appendix C, and the latter part of Appendix F, to both your Excellency and your Lordship.

The number of Licensed Houses and Charitable Institutions continues the same as during last year, viz., fourteen of the former and four of the latter. On the 1st January, 1895, the number of patients resident in these houses amounted to 646 (293 gentlemen and 353 ladies).

The following changes have taken place during the year amongst the inhabitants.

PRIVATE
ASYLUMS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number resident on the 1st January, 1891,	281	301	682
Admitted during 1891,	91	71	162
Discharged, do.	69	64	134
Died, do.	18	15	33
Escaped, do.	1	—	1
Remaining on the 1st January, 1892, .	283	293	676

These figures show an increase of four patients at the end of the year.

Table (1), Appendix C., gives the number of patients in these institutions resident on the 31st of December of each year from 1880, and the following Table shows the admissions, distinguishing cases of first attack from relapsed cases:—

YEARS.	First Admission.	Not First Admission.	Total Admitted.
1880.	130	26	166
1881.	123	23	146
1882.	127	46	173
1883.	103	32	135
1884.	120	20	140
1885.	126	36	162
1886.	101	40	141
1887.	130	48	178
1888.	106	33	139
1889.	129	30	159
1890.	118	29	147
1891.	122	35	157
1892.	115	45	160
1893.	122	35	157
1894.	123	39	162

From these figures it will be seen that little change has taken place in the number of the first admissions for the past few years, showing that, so far as any information can be derived from such small numbers, no increase of insanity would appear to be taking place amongst "the well to do" classes of the country. It is needless to point out that these form a very small proportion of the population, and that they are shielded from many of the causes of insanity to which the poorer classes are exposed.

As we have pointed out in previous reports many of the institutions for private patients in this country stand much in need of improvement, both as regards the indoor comforts, the structural accommodation, and the provision of suitable grounds for exercise.

PRIVATE
ASYLUMS.

With a few exceptions they certainly do not keep pace with similar establishments in other countries. But it must be remembered that in Ireland the number of persons who are in a position to pay high rates of board is very small, the greater numbers applying for treatment in private houses being only able to contribute little more than the actual cost of their maintenance. For these only the lowest rates can be charged, so low as to render it impossible to treat them with liberality, and at the same time to yield a profit to the proprietor, especially where only a limited number are under care.

It is for the treatment of this class of patients that year after year we lament the want of suitable accommodation. The charitable institutions are not sufficiently endowed to allow them to extend their benefits beyond a very limited number, and the district asylums are not capable of accommodating even the insane poor for whom they are intended.

A certain amount of relief has been afforded by the two institutions, Belmont and the House of St. John of God, two establishments founded by religious orders, where the insane are received at low rates, but these only meet the requirements of comparatively few.

In so poor a country as Ireland it is not to be expected that private benevolence will to any great extent come to the assistance of the insane by the further endowment of charitable institutions. We must therefore look for assistance either to State aid or to local taxation, and we trust that in any future legislation provision will be made to enable the local authorities to afford accommodation for insane persons able to contribute small sums towards their maintenance.

We are glad to learn that the Governors of Swift's Hospital have at last decided to obtain a country residence for some of their patients. This will prove an innumerable boon to the inmates of the institution, which, situated in the city surrounded by buildings, old and prison-like in appearance, cannot afford those advantages of open air and freedom so important in the treatment of the insane.

We have been obliged to call attention in some of the licensed houses to the continued use of unrecorded restraint. In some it has been resorted to without medical order.

We are pleased, however, that no suicide, or death from accident or misadventure, is reported to have occurred in any of these establishments throughout the year.

Our reports on the various licensed houses inspected during the year will be found in Appendix F.

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's and Your Lordship's

Obedient servants,

GEO. PLUNKETT O'FARRELL

G. MAZIERE COURTENAY.

Inspectors of Lunatics

TABLE L.—Showing the Number and Distribution of Lascars under contract in Ireland on the 31st December of each Year from 1880 to 1924.

Year.	District Asylums.			General Asylum, Dublin.			Private Asylums ^a			Workhouses ^b			Totals.			Total ^c		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1880.	8,468	8,834	8,887	148	27	27	124	883	438	4,424	4,758	4,738	4	1	4	9,477	9,658	14,898
1881.	4,400	4,728	5,775	154	28	28	126	376	136	4,860	5,089	4,948	—	—	—	9,413	9,794	14,878
1882.	4,403	4,368	4,773	144	28	28	164	387	400	4,880	5,228	5,238	—	—	—	9,433	9,886	14,764
1883.	4,177	4,664	4,468	138	28	27	267	388	380	4,438	4,955	4,937	—	—	—	7,998	9,071	14,868
1884.	4,178	4,271	4,697	148	28	28	244	388	380	4,467	5,088	5,078	1	—	1	9,176	7,688	14,878
1885.	4,188	4,471	4,773	144	28	175	243	388	400	4,438	5,177	5,238	—	—	—	7,227	7,880	14,887
1886.	4,177	4,361	10,077	138	28	173	332	378	400	4,475	5,077	5,238	1	—	1	7,342	7,684	14,878
1887.	4,778	4,771	10,079	147	28	148	332	388	404	4,475	5,088	5,088	1	—	1	9,034	7,687	14,867
1888.	4,688	4,887	10,073	138	28	148	330	387	401	4,478	5,084	5,087	—	—	—	7,683	7,679	14,868
1889.	4,177	4,468	11,080	144	28	175	330	375	380	4,468	5,078	4,968	1	—	1	9,048	7,687	14,878
1890.	4,188	4,364	11,080	146	28	175	332	388	401	4,468	5,087	5,087	8	—	8	9,044	9,880	14,868
1891.	4,438	4,174	11,778	146	28	168	334	388	407	4,468	5,084	4,368	—	—	—	8,438	4,882	14,868
1892.	4,482	4,468	11,778	138	28	168	332	388	407	4,778	5,087	4,368	—	—	—	9,352	9,464	14,878
1893.	4,632	4,464	11,078	144	28	168	331	387	407	4,778	5,087	4,364	—	—	—	9,467	9,464	14,878
1894.	7,088	4,174	11,771	146	28	168	334	388	407	4,888	5,080	4,368	—	1	1	9,375	9,464	14,884

^a Excludes of a probable discharging asylum (old Dublin T.C.) of "Reformatory Asylums" located by the General Asylum.

^b The numbers given include and exclude of workhouse inmates (total greater than 100,000 in 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894) in the population of the District Asylums.

TABLE II.—Cost of District Asylums on the Local Rates.

Asylum.	Counties comprised in Districts.	Amounts paid by Districts.			Estimated poundage of rates paid on the rateable property in District.
		Payable towards Building Fund during 12 months ended 31st March, 1895.	Towards Maintenance for 12 months ended 31st December, 1894.	Total.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Pence.
Armagh, . .	Armagh, . .	2,315 10 10	5,711 10 7	8,026 10 5	5.1
Ballinasloe, .	Galway Co. and Town, Roscommon, .	2,550 0 11	0,000 0 0	11,550 0 11	3.8
Antrim, . .	Antrim, . . Carrickfergus Town.	411 3 3	10,373 7 0	11,515 5 10	2.1
Belfast, . .	Belfast City, .	1,060 15 7			
Carlow, . .	Carlow, . . Kildare, . .	28 2 11			
Castlebar, . .	Mayo, . . .	1,118 0 8	4,301 10 9	5,419 17 5	4.1
Clonmel, . .	Tipperary, . .	1,705 2 9	5,005 9 8	7,500 12 5	2.7
Cork, . . .	Cork, Co. & City.	3,067 10 1	13,664 5 8	10,152 1 9	3.1
Downpatrick, .	Down, . . .	431 5 0	1,500 0 0	1,561 5 0	1.9
Ennis, . . .	Clare, . . .	431 8 2	4,308 17 0	4,750 5 11	3.8
Ennisceorthy, .	Wexford, . .	752 10 2	0,061 0 7	4,833 10 9	4.4
Kilkenny, . .	Kilkenny, Co. and City.	083 8 5	2,700 0 0	3,367 8 5	2.3
Killarney, . .	Kerry, . . .	1,843 0 4	4,016 9 4	6,459 18 8	5.3
Lettickenny, . .	Donegal, . .	374 14 4	4,683 11 0	5,300 5 10	4.3
Limerick, . .	Limerick, Co. and City.	320 4 8	4,064 15 6	5,361 0 1	2.4
Londonderry, .	Londonderry, Co. and City.	2,600 9 6	4,518 0 1	7,214 15 7	4.2
Maryborough, .	King's & Queen's, .	1,117 0 8	0,220 11 0	7,373 12 2	3.5
Monaghan, . .	Monaghan, . . Cavan, . . .	1,938 14 2	8,450 0 0	10,388 14 2	4.8
Mullingar, . .	Longford, . . Meath, . . . Westmeath, .	2,717 4 6	10,194 3 1	12,011 7 0	5.0
Omagh, . . .	Fermanagh, . . Tyrone, . . .	269 10 9			
Richmond, . .	Dublin Co. and City, Wicklow, . Louth, . . . Drogheda Town.	2,066 0 4			
Sligo, . . .	Leitrim, . . Sligo, . . .	—	5,124 0 0	5,124 0 0	2.5
Waterford, . .	Waterford, Co. and City.	473 4 2	4,292 10 0	4,765 14 2	2.6
Total, . . .		20,704 16 1	163,001 4 0	182,705 0 1	3.1

* This Asylum is in course of erection.

TABLE III.—Showing admissions to District and Private Asylums in each of the years from 1881 to 1894.

YEARS.	DISTRICT ASYLUMS.			PRIVATE ASYLUMS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881, . . .	1,306	1,106	2,402	61	81	145
1882, . . .	1,437	1,208	2,645	80	81	173
1883, . . .	1,455	1,219	2,704	68	77	135
1884, . . .	1,510	1,217	2,735	76	86	162
1885, . . .	1,476	1,074	2,850	91	81	172
1886, . . .	1,531	1,215	2,746	60	72	141
1887, . . .	1,658	1,306	2,858	85	102	187
1888, . . .	1,618	1,308	2,891	75	71	145
1889, . . .	1,401	1,465	2,955	86	79	155
1890, . . .	1,643	1,462	3,005	77	70	147
AVERAGE NUMBER of admissions during the 10 YEARS from 1881-1890.	1,493	1,299	2,732	77	80	167
1891, . . .	1,658	1,852	3,010	93	75	157
1892, . . .	1,783	1,449	3,181	81	70	150
1893, . . .	1,735	1,472	3,207	77	83	160
1894, . . .	1,726	1,608	3,290	91	71	162

TABLE IV.—Showing the number of "Government Patients" in the Stewart Institution on the 31st December of each year, from 1880 to 1894.

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880, . . .	4	10	20	1888, . . .	3	5	8
1881, . . .	4	14	18	1889, . . .	3	5	7
1882, . . .	4	12	16	1890, . . .	1	5	6
1883, . . .	8	9	12	1891, . . .	1	4	5
1884, . . .	8	0	13	1892, . . .	1	4	5
1885, . . .	8	6	9	1893, . . .	1	4	5
1886, . . .	8	6	0	1894, . . .	1	3	4
1887, . . .	5	5	8				

APPENDICES.

TABLE II.—Showing for each District Asylum the Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1893, and also the Number remaining on 31st December, 1894, together with the Daily Average Number resident during the Year 1894.

Asylum.	County comprised in present District.	Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1893.			NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING ON 31st DECEMBER, 1894.			Daily Average Number resident during 1894.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, . .	Armagh, . .	181	207	388	191	221	412	189	216	405
Ballinasloe, .	{ Galway, Co. and Town, Rosecommon, }	483	519	1002	495	535	1030	490	521	1011
Belfast, . .	{ Antrim, . . Belfast City, Carrickfergus Town, }	423	295	708	445	307	752	439	294	733
Carlow, . .	{ Carlow, . . Kildare, . . }	181	160	341	103	149	252	188	183	371
Castlebar, . .	Mayo, . .	290	172	462	279	178	457	296	176	472
Clonmel, . .	Tipperary, .	326	311	637	324	313	637	321	313	634
Cork, . .	Cork, Co. and City.	888	836	1,724	880	861	1,741	608	635	1,243
Downpatrick, .	Down, . .	233	211	444	272	220	492	280	231	511
Ennis, . .	Clare, . .	204	164	368	200	164	364	207	161	368
Enniscorthy, .	Wexford, . .	298	179	477	283	175	458	232	170	402
Kilkenny, . .	Kilkenny, Co. and City.	170	143	313	184	183	367	179	165	344
Killarney, . .	Kerry, . .	276	192	468	268	184	452	275	186	461
Letterkenny, .	Donegal, . .	286	148	434	298	143	441	285	144	429
Limerick, . .	Limerick, Co. and City.	358	267	625	275	284	559	298	279	577
Londonderry, .	Londonderry, Co. and City.	212	269	481	222	290	512	224	294	518
Maryborough, .	King's and Queen's Monaghan, }	210	192	402	227	185	412	220	181	401
Monaghan, . .	{ Cavan, . . }	200	278	478	222	221	443	260	270	530
Mullingar, . .	{ Longford, . . Meath, . . Westmeath, }	260	236	496	274	243	517	279	241	520
Omagh, . .	{ Fermanagh, . . Tyrone, . . }	218	262	480	220	261	481	220	262	482
Richmond, . .	{ Dublin, Co. and City, Wicklow, . . Louth, . . Drogheda Town, }	764	704	1,468	721	727	1,448	724	779	1,503
Sligo, . .	{ Leitrim, . . Sligo, . . }	245	194	439	270	260	530	288	288	576
Waterford, . .	Waterford, Co. and City.	206	172	378	202	183	385	260	178	438
Total,		6,812	5,016	11,828	7,002	5,769	12,771	5,607	5,295	10,902

NOTE.—The figures in this, and the following Tables of Appendix A include, in the cases of Belfast, Ennis, and Londonderry, Patients maintained in Workhouses under the 6th sec. of the Act 38 and 39 Vic. c. 47.

TABLE III.—Showing for each District Asylum the Number of
and also the Number remaining

ASYLUM.	ADMISSIONS.									DISCHARGES.								
	First Admissions.			Not First Admissions.			Total Admitted.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, . . .	44	81	25	6	3	17	50	86	112	15	27	42	4	1	5	—	1	1
Ballinadee, . .	31	75	125	37	16	49	114	51	205	66	86	102	3	8	11	1	—	1
Bellinist, . . .	83	67	154	27	28	55	130	165	210	46	54	100	11	9	20	2	4	6
Carlow, . . .	80	27	65	4	4	8	42	21	73	13	17	25	3	4	7	1	1	2
Castlebar, . . .	81	32	83	4	5	10	58	36	98	26	16	56	2	2	4	—	—	—
Clonmel, . . .	32	47	79	9	13	24	41	62	103	25	28	50	3	8	8	—	—	—
Cork, . . .	133	120	245	26	42	78	181	122	328	62	48	111	10	15	25	8	3	11
Downpatrick, . .	41	35	116	30	20	48	61	78	182	26	28	51	8	5	17	3	1	4
Dunstable, . . .	40	33	70	21	16	37	61	62	113	21	15	40	4	6	13	17	9	26
Eastbury, . . .	27	27	54	13	13	26	42	42	84	15	28	35	7	7	14	—	—	—
Kilkeenny, . . .	30	13	43	2	0	2	32	34	36	9	0	17	—	5	5	3	1	4
Killarney, . . .	83	41	96	13	7	22	76	48	115	36	25	60	6	7	15	—	—	—
Letterkenny, . .	24	34	58	16	11	27	70	48	115	29	17	46	13	13	26	2	—	2
Limerick, . . .	43	38	83	16	14	30	69	62	129	36	36	56	9	11	20	—	—	—
Londonderry, . .	39	41	71	18	7	25	48	43	96	22	23	43	12	5	15	—	—	—
Maryborough, . .	33	29	62	26	9	37	51	38	119	45	15	61	6	5	17	—	—	—
Monaghan, . . .	37	32	109	15	12	27	72	64	155	33	25	58	9	5	13	3	4	7
Mullingar, . . .	44	37	101	17	15	32	51	72	123	31	27	58	13	3	16	3	4	7
Omagh, . . .	74	54	129	45	13	61	122	57	189	51	27	88	15	9	24	2	2	3
Richmond, . . .	173	175	348	66	36	102	245	212	454	71	58	125	42	22	65	3	6	11
Sligo, . . .	31	26	57	12	9	21	75	44	117	16	15	32	12	10	22	2	—	2
Waterford, . . .	28	41	69	5	10	15	37	61	83	23	25	46	1	—	1	—	1	1
Total, . . .	1,277	1,271	2,448	443	322	791	1,723	1,566	3,229	735	584	1,309	200	175	373	23	40	62

* Includes 1 man not insured.

Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year 1894,
at the close thereof.

			DEATHS.												Escapes.			Number of Patients remaining on 31st Dec., 1894.			ASYLUMS.
Total Discharged.			Ordinary.			By Accident.			By Suicide.			Total Deaths.									
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
59	26	85	16	17	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	17	35	-	-	-	194	221	415	Armagh.
70	44	114	30	27	57	1	-	1	-	-	-	31	27	58	1	-	1	490	529	1,019	Baltimore.
80	57	137	27	10	37	-	-	-	2	-	2	50	10	60	-	-	-	443	467	910	Belfast.
22	22	44	8	10	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	18	-	-	-	188	149	337	Carlow.
22	12	34	17	23	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	23	40	-	-	-	270	278	548	Castlesbar.
70	35	105	17	27	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	27	44	-	-	-	834	813	1,647	Clocomel.
80	59	139	20	40	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	40	70	-	-	-	680	661	1,341	Cork.
37	33	70	26	25	51	-	-	-	1	-	1	38	28	66	-	-	-	272	328	600	Downpatrick.
43	37	80	10	14	24	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	10	21	-	-	-	500	364	864	Enna.
22	27	49	18	10	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	16	34	-	-	-	233	275	508	Enniscorthy.
11	12	23	10	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	20	-	-	-	134	162	296	Kilkeenny.
44	35	79	24	10	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	14	38	-	-	-	268	184	452	Killarney.
46	30	76	24	27	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	17	41	-	-	-	280	240	520	Lislerkenney.
45	31	76	27	21	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	21	48	-	-	-	275	284	559	Limerick.
34	25	59	14	20	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	20	34	-	-	-	223	261	484	Londonderry.
34	24	58	18	28	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	36	1	-	1	227	268	495	Maryborough.
48	38	86	27	10	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	10	37	-	-	-	333	281	614	Meenagh.
47	34	81	22	20	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	20	42	1	-	1	374	343	717	Mullingar.
75	38	113	28	29	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	29	57	1	-	1	338	261	599	Omagh.
118	97	215	101	142	243	1	-	1	-	-	-	100	142	242	1	-	1	721	707	1,428	Richmond.
30	24	54	14	11	25	-	-	-	-	1	1	14	13	26	4	-	4	270	260	530	Sligo.
23	20	43	11	11	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	22	-	1	1	205	182	387	Waterford.
837	707	1,544	561	580	1,141	2	-	2	2	2	2	532	522	1,054	9	1	10	7,008	6,768	13,776	Total.

TABLE IV.—Showing for each Asylum the Number of CASES admitted, recovered, and under treatment during the Year 1894, as compared with the Number of PERSONS admitted, recovered, and under treatment.

ASYLUM.	ADMISSIONS.						RECOVERIES.						UNDER TREATMENT.					
	CASES.			PERSONS.			CASES.			PERSONS.			CASES.			PERSONS.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, . . .	32	60	112	80	88	108	10	27	40	10	27	46	228	167	800	229	263	494
Bellinasloe, . .	154	51	205	107	88	228	68	36	102	63	34	99	897	416	1,607	890	407	967
Belfast, . . .	110	104	216	100	102	208	42	54	100	45	59	65	521	260	921	457	387	814
Carlisle, . . .	48	31	78	41	31	72	18	17	36	18	17	38	228	181	404	212	181	403
Castellane, . . .	68	38	82	64	36	90	20	10	30	20	10	20	318	214	520	224	208	432
Clonmel, . . .	41	63	103	40	51	101	22	28	50	22	28	50	360	172	730	268	277	727
Cork, . . .	101	182	328	132	169	308	43	49	111	62	40	111	740	700	1,410	727	687	1,424
Dowdpatrick, . .	31	78	109	77	79	156	16	26	42	26	20	41	324	260	422	258	298	428
Ennis, . . .	61	82	118	61	69	110	22	10	40	21	10	40	267	210	480	203	210	471
Ennisceortly, . .	43	42	84	38	39	77	18	20	38	13	18	30	270	218	488	260	218	481
Kilkenny, . . .	32	24	80	32	22	88	8	9	17	9	17	17	211	187	398	210	194	394
Killarney, . . .	26	48	114	68	48	110	10	22	30	25	20	38	245	220	378	244	220	374
Lislickenny, . . .	70	48	118	63	44	109	29	17	46	20	17	40	280	120	640	261	180	540
Limerick, . . .	86	30	128	56	69	128	26	20	50	26	20	50	347	256	682	247	224	683
Londonderry, . .	48	66	86	45	47	92	22	23	42	22	23	44	270	280	820	267	240	818
Maryborough, . .	61	38	119	74	38	112	45	10	61	44	10	60	300	250	550	298	250	523
Monaghan, . . .	72	64	180	72	61	133	33	26	58	33	26	58	431	325	779	420	328	796
Mullingar, . . .	61	72	123	60	72	122	31	27	68	30	26	60	464	367	723	418	304	740
Omagh, . . .	258	87	360	116	87	182	31	27	38	30	27	37	461	328	778	427	327	764
Richmond, . . .	242	213	454	204	108	460	71	60	129	70	60	126	540	1,008	1,982	590	606	1,224
Sligo, . . .	78	44	115	80	44	112	18	18	32	18	16	31	218	228	664	218	228	653
Waterford, . . .	27	30	54	30	20	50	22	26	40	21	27	48	242	222	452	242	220	464
Total, . . .	1,720	1,668	3,220	1,680	1,476	3,126	726	684	1,500	711	670	1,387	8,264	7,118	13,282	5,440	7,067	15,427

TABLE V.—Showing the Duration of the Disease on Admission in the Ambulances, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1904.

Cases.	DURATION OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION IN FIVE CLASSES.											
	The Ambulances.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Recovered, Relieved, or Otherwise (including Deaths).					
FIRST CLASS.— First Attack, and within Three Months on Admission.	N.	P.	T.	N.	P.	T.	N.	P.	T.	N.	P.	T.
	108	661	1,431	268	1,027	665	14	87	159	141	267	666
SECOND CLASS.— First Attack, above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission.	N.	P.	T.	N.	P.	T.	N.	P.	T.	N.	P.	T.
	307	1,174	1,986	334	1,127	794	13	87	113	49	10	178
THIRD CLASS.— Not First Attack, and within Twelve Months on Admission.	N.	P.	T.	N.	P.	T.	N.	P.	T.	N.	P.	T.
	140	243	393	166	172	338	47	55	117	47	49	112
FOURTH CLASS.— First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months on Admission.	N.	P.	T.	N.	P.	T.	N.	P.	T.	N.	P.	T.
	100	661	661	66	66	132	11	66	132	117	661	666
FIFTH CLASS.— Discharged.	N.	P.	T.	N.	P.	T.	N.	P.	T.	N.	P.	T.
	46	66	66	.	1	1	2	1	6	14	14	14
THIRTIETH AND DECEASED BOURNELL.	N.	P.	T.	N.	P.	T.	N.	P.	T.	N.	P.	T.
	67	11	146	10	66	66	714	11	66	66	66	14
Total.	N.	P.	T.	N.	P.	T.	N.	P.	T.	N.	P.	T.
	1,000	1,461	3,000	708	664	1,608	664	214	664	340	661	1,609

* Discharge 1 year and 10 months.

TABLE VI.—Showing length of Residence in District Asylums of the Patients who were discharged Recovered during the Year 1894, and also of those who Died.

Length of Residence.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month,	28	24	52	47	43	90
From 1 to 3 months,	194	133	327	49	30	79
" 3 " 6 "	136	176	312	35	43	77
" 6 " 9 "	98	99	197	29	36	65
" 9 " 12 "	27	43	70	23	35	58
" 1 " 2 years,	25	73	98	31	58	89
" 2 " 3 "	23	18	41	33	69	102
" 3 " 4 "	10	10	20	62	71	133
" 4 " 5 "	11	5	16	27	29	56
" 5 " 6 "	9	3	12	30	20	50
" 6 " 7 "	2	—	2	28	17	45
" 7 " 8 "	—	1	1	22	20	42
" 8 " 9 "	—	—	—	10	10	20
" 9 " 10 "	1	—	1	11	24	35
" 10 " 11 "	—	1	1	18	13	31
" 11 " 12 "	—	—	—	7	0	7
" 12 " 13 "	—	—	—	3	1	4
Upwards of 13 "	—	—	—	2	3	5
Total,	725	884	1,609	466	583	1,049

TABLE VII.—Showing for each District Asylum the Percentage of Recoveries on the Admissions, and also the Percentage of Deaths on the Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1894.

ASYLUM.	Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Daily Average Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	36.5	45.0	41.1	8.1	7.9	8.2
Ballinastor,	87.6	88.6	48.6	6.4	8.1	7.1
Belfast,	41.8	61.4	57.6	0.8	3.6	0.2
Carlow,	47.0	64.8	47.0	4.3	6.8	5.3
Castlebar,	38.4	26.3	32.3	0.3	12.2	3.0
Clonmel,	33.0	48.1	48.5	5.5	8.0	5.9
Cork,	26.8	36.2	34.3	8.9	7.1	8.1
Downpatrick,	32.1	33.1	32.1	6.7	11.3	10.4
Dunelm,	36.4	36.0	33.4	7.7	6.3	6.4
Enniscorthy,	32.7	47.0	41.7	8.6	9.1	7.8
Kilkenny,	35.0	37.6	36.4	8.8	6.1	7.6
Killarney,	31.4	47.6	50.0	12.4	8.4	10.0
Latterkenney,	41.4	37.8	40.0	6.4	11.8	8.0
Limerick,	31.0	33.0	43.7	5.4	7.8	8.6
Londonderry,	43.8	47.0	46.9	8.2	10.0	8.1
Maryborough,	33.4	45.1	34.3	8.2	6.4	8.0
Meungham,	46.6	35.0	45.0	7.5	8.0	4.6
Mullingar,	30.8	37.3	43.6	3.0	12.4	6.4
Omagh,	36.0	40.3	43.3	10.0	11.1	10.6
Richmond,	26.3	33.1	36.6	14.3	13.2	13.8
Sligo,	31.6	36.4	37.4	5.5	6.1	5.7
Waterford,	60.8	64.3	56.8	6.4	5.2	4.7
Total,	42.0	50.0	46.8	8.0	8.7	8.8

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Authority for the Admission of
during the year ended

ASYLUM.	ORDINARY CASES															Admitted by Order of the Lord Chancellor.		
	Admitted by Order of Inspectors.			Admitted by Order of Board.			Admitted as urgent by the Physicians.			Patients contributing to maintenance and admitted under Privy Council Rule No. XXIX, upon transmission of the Form to the Inspectors.			Soldiers contributing to maintenance and admitted under Privy Council Rule No. XV.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	14	27	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bellinsoe,	6	12	18	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belfast,	.	.	.	2	2	5	22	54	96	5	4	9	2	.	2	.	.	.
Carlow,	11	11	29	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.
Castlebar,	6	5	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clonmel,	2	23	25	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork,	1	.	1	6	7	13	27	55	82	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Downpatrick,	23	51	74	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ennis,	12	14	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enniscorthy,	18	24	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny,	.	.	.	1	2	4	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilmarney,	2	4	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lettistown,	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limrick,	11	30	41	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	1	1	9	12	21	21	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Maryborough,	.	.	.	5	.	6	23	15	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,
Mullingar,	.	.	.	1	1	5	7	12	19	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Omagh,	1	.	1	.	.	.	7	2	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond,	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	1
Sligo,	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford,	.	1	1	.	.	.	17	20	47	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Total,	2	2	4	17	14	22	223	302	420	7	9	18	10	.	10	1	1	2

Patients into each Asylum, and also the Number Admitted,
31st December, 1894.

ADMITTED BY ORDER OF LONG LIEUTENANT.						DANGEROUS LUNATICS.						Total Admitted during Year.			ASYLUM.
From Central Asylum.			Lunatics charged with offences, or detained in default of Surety to keep the Peace.			Committed by Justices under the Act 30 & 31 Vic., c. 115.			Admitted under the Army Act, 1881, sec. 81.						
M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	37	53	70	1	.	1	52	60	112	Armagh.
.	.	.	2	2	5	104	75	180	.	.	.	114	91	205	Baltimore.
.	.	.	3	2	3	45	32	56	2	.	2	118	108	215	Belfast.
1	.	1	4	2	5	24	18	42	.	.	.	47	31	73	Carlow.
.	.	.	2	.	2	40	32	79	1	.	1	55	28	83	Castlebar.
.	.	.	1	.	1	21	35	67	3	.	3	41	69	109	Cloam.
.	1	1	1	4	5	251	95	216	4	.	4	181	102	223	Cork.
.	.	.	1	.	1	30	35	82	.	.	.	81	78	193	Downpatrick.
.	.	.	1	.	1	46	27	85	.	.	.	81	62	113	Ennis.
1	.	1	4	1	5	15	27	58	.	.	.	42	42	84	Enniscorthy.
.	.	.	2	1	3	28	15	47	.	.	.	25	24	50	Kilkenny.
.	.	.	1	1	2	42	42	108	2	.	2	70	48	118	Killarney.
.	.	.	.	1	1	67	41	105	.	.	.	78	48	115	Letterkenny.
.	.	.	5	2	7	42	36	79	1	.	1	89	58	125	Limerick.
.	.	.	.	1	1	28	34	72	.	.	.	48	48	96	Londonderry.
.	1	1	1	.	1	25	22	74	.	.	.	81	38	116	Maryborough.
.	.	.	.	.	.	75	54	125	.	.	.	79	64	126	Monaghan.
.	1	1	2	.	2	88	53	115	.	.	.	61	79	123	Mullingar.
.	.	.	1	1	2	113	54	177	.	.	.	122	67	189	Omagh.
G	1	7	14	5	19	310	205	415	5	.	2	242	212	484	Richmond.
.	.	.	2	.	2	65	42	111	.	.	.	78	54	117	Sligo.
.	1	1	2	1	3	17	18	32	.	.	.	37	51	88	Waterford.
2	8	12	50	25	75	1,280	1,053	2,415	18	.	18	1,750	1,500	2,223	Total.

TABLE IX.—Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of the Patients who were Admitted, who Recovered, and who Died during the Year 1894; and also of those who were Remaining on the 31st December, 1894.

AGE.	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December, 1894.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
From 4 to 15 Years,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
“ 15 “ 16 “	7	5	12	8	4	7	—	1	1	11	8	12
“ 16 “ 17 “	91	117	208	85	69	98	5	12	22	161	138	298
“ 17 “ 18 “	376	553	929	108	62	200	43	28	81	614	894	908
“ 18 “ 19 “	546	876	1422	26	68	154	87	48	102	854	515	1,369
“ 19 “ 20 “	514	168	684	103	22	183	65	53	115	618	333	1,343
“ 20 “ 21 “	187	175	360	78	78	183	65	84	114	674	708	1,382
“ 21 “ 22 “	164	183	327	80	81	141	43	51	62	938	794	1,867
“ 22 “ 23 “	129	121	250	65	47	110	54	80	116	793	685	1,458
“ 23 “ 24 “	123	144	267	60	41	101	38	69	107	598	648	1,201
“ 24 “ 25 “	98	76	165	37	18	58	42	28	60	433	455	928
“ 25 “ 26 “	80	74	158	23	12	42	47	47	104	867	506	679
“ 26 “ 27 “	48	20	68	16	2	25	28	22	55	372	373	348
“ 27 “ 28 “	28	27	55	7	4	11	26	27	42	22	156	205
“ 28 “ 29 “	2	—	2	0	1	4	20	18	38	46	44	56
“ 29 “ 30 “	7	6	10	—	—	—	8	8	16	12	21	27
“ 30 “ 31 “	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	4	8
“ 31 “ 32 “	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Unknown,	20	16	56	6	4	12	5	2	9	167	161	318
Total.	1,726	1,598	3,320	728	684	1,500	663	602	1,265	7,002	6,760	13,771

TABLE X.—Showing the Educational Condition of Patients remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1894.

Educational Condition.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Well Educated,	590	668	1,258
Can Read and Write well,	1,576	1,196	2,772
" " Indifferently,	2,130	1,493	3,623
Can Read only,	100	98	1,98
Cannot Read or Write,	1,168	1,077	2,245
Unascertained,	531	448	979
Total,	7,002	5,709	12,711

TABLE XI.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of the Patients who were Admitted, who Recovered, and who Died during the Year 1894.

—	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Married,	461	460	921	205	184	414	174	162	336
Single,	1,143	806	2,009	406	335	821	333	328	661
Widowed,	81	127	178	24	33	57	34	22	56
Unascertained,	48	80	76	5	19	17	20	12	32
Total	1,726	1,506	3,226	725	584	1,309	566	552	1,108

TABLE XII.—Showing the Causes of Death.

AGES.	CRIMINAL AND SPECIAL AFFAIRS DEPT.										PROSECUTION DEPT.									
	Apoplexy and Paralysis.										Diphtheria.									
From 1 to 10 years.	Hypertrophy and Coronary Aneurysm.										Typhoid.									
	Cerebral Palsy of the Infant.										Tuberculosis.									
From 10 to 20 years.	Relaxation after Measles or Whooping Cough.										Dysentery.									
	Diphtheria.										Typhoid.									
From 20 to 30 years.	Typhoid.										Dysentery.									
	Typhoid.										Typhoid.									
From 30 to 40 years.	Typhoid.										Typhoid.									
	Typhoid.										Typhoid.									
From 40 to 50 years.	Typhoid.										Typhoid.									
	Typhoid.										Typhoid.									
From 50 to 60 years.	Typhoid.										Typhoid.									
	Typhoid.										Typhoid.									
From 60 to 70 years.	Typhoid.										Typhoid.									
	Typhoid.										Typhoid.									
From 70 to 80 years.	Typhoid.										Typhoid.									
	Typhoid.										Typhoid.									
From 80 to 90 years.	Typhoid.										Typhoid.									
	Typhoid.										Typhoid.									
From 90 to 100 years.	Typhoid.										Typhoid.									
	Typhoid.										Typhoid.									
Total.	Typhoid.										Typhoid.									

TABLE XIII.—Showing the probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients who were admitted during the Year 1894.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
MORAL CAUSES:—			
Domestic trouble,	38	94	132
Adverse circumstances,	32	37	69
Mental anxiety and worry,	40	41	81
Religious excitement,	23	38	61
Love affairs,	5	21	26
Fright and nervous shock,	28	33	61
PHYSICAL CAUSES:—			
Intemperance in drink,	229	53	282
" sexual,	2	3	5
Veneral disease,	3	—	3
Self-abuse (sexual),	32	1	33
Over-exertion,	9	3	12
Sunstroke,	19	4	23
Accident or injury,	20	6	26
Pregnancy,	—	6	6
Parturition and the puerperal state,	—	51	51
Lacination,	—	6	6
Uterine and ovarian disorders,	—	52	52
Puberty,	4	8	12
Change of life,	3	26	29
Fever,	6	6	12
Privation and starvation,	12	6	18
Old age,	30	23	53
Other bodily diseases or disorders,	88	84	172
Previous attacks,	173	122	295
Hereditary influences,	403	286	689
Congenital defect,	48	38	86
Other ascertained causes,	51	40	91
UNKNOWN,	448	409	857
NOT INSANE, OR INSANITY DOUBTFUL,	2	—	2
Total,	1,726	1,803	3,529

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Forms of Mental Disease in the Patients who were Admitted, who Recovered, and who Died during the year 1894.

FORMS OF MENTAL DISEASE.		Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital or Infantile Mental Deficiency.	with Epilepsy.	7	6	13	-	-	-	11	9	20
	without "	38	31	69	1	3	4	15	21	36
Epilepsy acquired,		63	54	117	8	10	18	53	43	96
General Paralysis of the Insane,		24	1	25	-	-	-	20	2	22
Mania	Acute,	419	406	825	283	190	473	77	77	154
	Chronic,	179	168	347	37	43	80	116	117	233
	Recurrent,	263	200	463	113	93	211	24	26	50
	À Peto,	119	23	142	79	17	96	5	3	11
	Puerperal,	-	45	45	-	23	23	-	9	9
	Senile,	86	27	113	4	2	6	12	10	22
Melancholia	Acute,	231	220	451	148	129	275	48	55	103
	Chronic,	77	74	151	21	20	41	65	68	114
	Recurrent,	96	22	118	30	28	67	7	8	15
	Puerperal,	-	9	9	-	4	4	-	3	3
	Senile,	20	15	35	5	4	9	3	10	13
Dementia	Primary,	31	18	49	7	6	13	18	14	32
	Secondary,	33	23	56	3	2	5	26	40	66
	Senile,	16	19	35	2	-	2	17	28	45
	Organic (i.e. from Tumours, Cerebral Disease, &c.)	5	5	10	-	-	-	4	4	8
Not Insane or Insanity Doubtful.		8	8	16	5	2	7	-	-	-
Total		1,726	1,568	3,294	738	584	1,322	266	282	548

TABLE XV.—Showing Return in accordance with the Act 31 & 32 District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland which have been Disallowed Year 1893—together with the amount of any Disallowances, Reductions, Governors, and of any steps which have been taken at Law for the

ASYLUMS.	Date of Commencement of Audit.	Date of Conclusion of Audit.	Particulars of all Charges and Payments which have been Disallowed, Reduced, or Incurred by the Auditors.
Armagh, . . .	12 June, 1894,	14 June, 1894,	Nil,
Ballinasloe, . .	15 May, 1894,	16 May, 1894,	Nil,
Belfast, . . .	25 April, 1894,	1 May, 1894,	Nil,
Carlisle, . . .	18 Aug., 1894,	2 Oct., 1894,	Excess of wages paid to attendants, £14 1s. 8d.—disallowed. Increased issue of butter to inmates, £118 4s. 3d.—disallowed.
Castlebar, . . .	4 July, 1894,	5 July, 1894,	Nil,
Clonmel, . . .	16 May, 1894,	19 May, 1894,	Nil,
Cork, . . .	21 May, 1894,	30 May, 1894,	Nil,
Dowdpatrick, . .	4 June, 1894,	7 June, 1894,	Nil,
Ennis, . . .	8 May, 1894,	9 May, 1894,	Nil,
Enniscorthy, . .	7 Mar., 1894,	16 Mar., 1894,	Nil,
Kilkenny, . . .	18 June, 1894,	26 June, 1894,	Nil,
Killarney, . . .	18 July, 1894,	23 July, 1894,	Nil,
Lettistenny, . .	4 June, 1894,	7 June, 1894,	Nil,
Limerick, . . .	23 July, 1894,	26 July, 1894,	Nil,
Londonderry, . .	10 April, 1894,	12 April, 1894,	Nil,
Maryborough, . .	24 Mar., 1894,	31 Mar., 1894,	Nil,
Monaghan, . . .	17 April, 1894,	19 April, 1894,	Nil,
Mullingar, . . .	12 April, 1894,	20 April, 1894,	Nil,
Omagh, . . .	13 April, 1894,	16 April, 1894,	Nil,
Richmond, . . .	26 May, 1894,	7 June, 1894,	Nil,
Sligo, . . .	3 July, 1894,	14 July, 1894,	Nil,
Waterford, . . .	5 June, 1894,	8 June, 1894,	Nil.

Vic., cap. 97, sec. 14, of all Charges and Payments in the Accounts of the Reduced, or Inserted by the Auditors when auditing the Accounts for the or Insertions which have been recovered and paid to the Credit of the recovery of any Sums Disallowed, Reduced, or Inserted by the Auditors.

Amount of any Disallowances which have been recovered and paid to the credit of the Government.	Steps taken for the recovery of Sums Disallowed, Reduced, or Inserted by the Auditors.	Names of the several Auditors.
£ s. d.	—	Col. R. M. Studdert.
—	—	Col. James O'Hara.
—	—	Col. R. M. Studdert.
{ 14 1 8	None necessary—Amount lodged by } R. M. Supt., on 31 Oct., 1894. do. do. 15 Dec., 1894. }	R. H. Jephson, esq.
{ 118 1 3		Col. James O'Hara.
—	—	William Edward Ellis, esq.
—	—	John H. Calvert, esq.
—	—	Col. R. M. Studdert.
—	—	Col. James O'Hara.
—	—	James W. Drury, esq.
—	—	C. Croker, esq.
—	—	John H. Calvert, esq.
—	—	R. J. Newell, esq.
—	—	William Edward Ellis, esq.
—	—	C. Pelly, esq.
—	—	Captain William Gibson.
—	—	C. Pelly, esq.
—	—	Captain William Gibson.
—	—	C. Pelly, esq.
—	—	William M'Dermott, esq.
—	—	R. J. Newell, esq.
—	—	C. Croker, esq.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the quantity of Land in connection with each District Asylum, and how it was utilized during the year ended the 31st December, 1894.

ASYLUMS	QUANTITY OF LAND CONNECTED WITH EACH ASYLUM.														
	QUANTITY OF LAND UNDER GRASS AND CULTIVATED.						Buildings, Crescs, Woods, &c.	Total Quantity of Land.							
	By Spade.		By Plough.		In Grass.										
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.			
Armagh, . . .	8	2	0	—	—	—	0	2	8	14	2	0	34	2	8
Ballinasloe, . .	15	3	0	—	—	—	12	0	0	17	1	0	(a) 45	0	0
Belfast, . . .	11	1	0	13	2	0	10	1	0	20	2	0	(b, c) 55	2	0
Carlow, . . .	4	2	0	4	0	0	15	0	0	2	3	24	26	1	24
Castlebar, . . .	16	0	0	—	—	—	16	0	0	6	0	0	38	0	0
Clonmel, . . .	4	0	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	14	1	38	39	1	38
Cork, . . .	21	0	0	13	0	0	27	0	0	39	0	0	100	0	0
Downpatrick, . .	7	0	0	27	1	8	48	2	2	27	2	15	110	1	25
Ennis, . . .	5	3	9	12	0	23	27	2	6	12	0	23	(d) 57	2	21
Enniscorthy, . .	5	0	0	16	0	0	13	3	0	15	2	0	48	1	0
Kilkenny, . . .	10	2	37	—	—	—	27	3	13	12	0	3	50	2	12
Killarney, . . .	5	2	0	10	0	0	4	2	0	12	0	0	30	0	0
Letterkenny, . .	20	0	0	6	0	0	—	—	—	14	0	0	40	0	0
Limerick, . . .	* 16	0	30	—	—	—	1	2	19	15	1	22	35	0	37
Londonderry, . .	13	0	0	—	—	—	7	0	0	5	0	0	25	0	0
Maryborough, . .	4	0	28	17	3	0	14	0	0	7	2	34	43	2	21
Monaghan, . . .	0	2	0	—	—	—	12	2	0	28	0	0	(e) 50	0	0
Mullingar, . . .	11	0	0	—	—	—	20	2	0	14	0	0	45	2	0
Omagh, . . .	35	0	0	—	—	—	52	0	0	46	2	5	130	2	5
Richmond, . . .	9	0	0	16	0	0	12	1	2	17	0	0	(f) 54	1	2
Sligo, . . .	21	2	0	10	0	0	42	3	7	14	3	19	89	0	7
Waterford, . . .	3	0	0	8	3	37	5	0	0	15	0	0	29	3	37
Total, . . .	256	1	30	162	2	28	390	2	17	378	1	4	1,182	3	39
Add additional land recently acquired for farming, but not yet laid out or under cultivation, and also estates on which new Asylums are in course of erection or about to be built, viz. :—															
(a) Ballinasloe—additional land,													126	1	28
(b) Pardestown (Belfast)—new estate,													225	0	16
(c) Holywell (Antrim)—do,													115	3	0
(d) Ennis—additional land,													11	2	2
(e) Monaghan—do,													56	0	1
(f) Portrane (Co. Dublin)—new estate,													469	2	35
Gross Total,													2,357	2	1

* Cultivated by both spade and plough.

[illegible]

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TABLE XXI.—Giving the Names of the Resident Medical Superintendents of District Asylums.

Asylums.	Counties, &c., comprised in Districts.	Resident Medical Superintendents.
Armagh, . . .	Armagh,	William Graham, M.D.
Ballinacree, . . .	Galway, County and Town, and Roscommon.	R. V. Fletcher, F.R.C.S.I. & L.R.C.P.I.
Belfast, . . .	Antrim, Belfast City and Town of Carrickfergus.	Alexander Stewart Merrick, M.D.
Carlow, . . .	Carlow and Kildare, . . .	Thomas P. O'Meara, M.D.
Castlebar, . . .	Mayo,	George W. Hatchell, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Cloamall, . . .	Tipperary,	W. Hastings Garner, F.R.C.S.I. & L.R.C.P.E.
Cork, . . .	Cork, County and City, . . .	Oscar T. Woods, M.D. & L.R.C.S.I.
Downpatrick, . . .	Down,	M. J. Nolan, L.R.C.P.I. & L.R.C.S.I.
Ennis, . . .	Clare,	R. P. Gelston, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Enniscorthy, . . .	Wexford,	Thomas Draper, M.B. & L.R.C.S.I.
Kilkenny, . . .	Kilkenny, Co. and City, . . .	W. E. Mylon, L.F.P. & S. & L.R.H.
Killarney, . . .	Kerry,	L. T. Griffin, L.R.C.S.I. & L.R.C.P.I.
Letterkenny, . . .	Donegal,	E. H. Moore, M.D., R.C.M.
Limerick, . . .	Limerick, County and City, . . .	Edward D. O'Neill, L.R.C.S.I. & M.R.C.P.I.
Londonderry, . . .	Londonderry, Co. and City, . . .	C. E. Hetherington, M.B., M.O.H.
Maryborough, . . .	King's and Queen's, . . .	Joseph H. Hatchell, F.R.C.P.I. & L.R.C.S.I.
Monaghan, . . .	Cavan and Monaghan, . . .	Edward Taylor, L.R.C.S.I. & L.R.C.P.I.
Mullingar, . . .	Longford, Meath, and Westmeath.	Arthur Finegan, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Omagh, . . .	Formanagh and Tyrone, . . .	George E. Carr, M.D. & L.R.C.S.I.
Richmond, . . .	Dublin, County and City; Wicklow, Lenth, and Drogheda Town, . . .	Conolly Norman, F.R.C.P.I. & Ex-F.R.C.S.I.
Sligo, . . .	Leitrim and Sligo, . . .	Joseph Petit, L.R.C.S.I. & L.R.C.P.I.
Waterford, . . .	Waterford, County and City.	Bingrose Atkins, M.D., M.O.H.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE I.—Showing the Original and Present Accommodation for Criminal Lunatics at the Central Asylum, Dundrum.

Year opened,	1850	Original Accommodation, .	M. 80	F. 40	T. 120
Years enlarged,	1864, 1884, & 1887	Present Accommodation, .	128	35	163
		(Calculated at 600 feet per bed.)			

	M.	F.	T.
Actual Number of Inmates on 31st December, 1894, .	140	21	161

TABLE II.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, &c., during the Year 1894.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum on 31st December, 1893,				130	25	155
Admitted during the year 1894,				29	4	33
Total number under treatment during year,				159	30	189
Discharged during the year—						
	M.	F.	T.			
Recovered,	10	4	14			
Improved,	6	6	10			
Unimproved or incurable,	—	—	—			
				16	8	24
Deaths during the year—						
From Natural Causes,	3	1	4			
From Accidental Causes,	—	—	—			
By Suicide,	—	—	—			
				3	1	4
Escapes during the year,				—	—	—
Total discharges, deaths, and escapes during year,				19	9	28
Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1894,				140	21	161
Daily average number of patients in Asylum during 1894,				135	25	161
Per-centage of deaths on daily average number of Patients,				2.2	4.0	2.5

TABLE III.—Showing the Crimes of the Patients who were Admitted during the Year 1884, and also of those Remaining on the 31st December, 1884; together with the Period at which Insanity was recognised.

Crimes.	Assaults.										Burglaries.											
	Period at which Insanity was recognised.										Total Number admitted during the Year.	Period at which Insanity was recognised.										Total Number remaining on 31st December, 1884.
	Period Issues as a consequence and Remission of Penalties, as required on the ground of Insanity.					Certified to be insane while undergoing sentence of Penal Servitude.						Period Issues as a consequence and Remission of Penalties.					Certified to be insane while undergoing sentence of Penal Servitude.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Murder,	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	41	10	10	10	4	10	11	2	12	70	10	
Volunt. Assault,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	12	2	2	2	—	—	—	12	10	
Consent. Assault,	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	4	
Rape or Attempt,	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	4	
Arson,	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Theft,	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	—	2	—	2	4	4	2	2	4	12	
Burglary,	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	4	
Attempt at Suicide,	2	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	2	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Breach of the Articles of War,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Offences,	4	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	11	2	—	2	—	2	2	2	—	2	14	14	
Total,	12	1	—	14	2	2	2	2	2	22	12	11	22	22	4	22	22	2	22	122	122	

TABLE IV.—Showing the previous Mental History of the Patients who were admitted during the Year 1894.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Re-admissions,	2	-	2
First admission, but stated not to be the first attack of Insanity,	6	1	7
First attack, or no information on the subject,	21	3	24
Total,	29	4	33
Known to have actually attempted suicide,	-	-	-
Regarded as being Suicidal,	2	1	3
Stated not to have attempted suicide, or no information on the subject,	27	3	30
Total,	29	4	33
Affected with Epilepsy or Epileptiform Convulsions,	-	-	-
Not so affected,	29	4	33
Total,	29	4	33

TABLE V.—Showing the Form of Mental Disease in the Patients who were admitted during the Year 1894, and also in those remaining on the 31st December, 1894.

Form of Disease.	Admissions.			Remaining on 31st December, 1894		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mania,	13	3	16	49	13	62
Melancholia,	6	1	7	8	8	16
Dementia,	1	-	1	17	-	17
Monomania,	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Paralysis,	2	-	2	2	-	2
Idiocy,	5	-	5	10	2	12
Puerperal Insanity,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental affections complicated with Epilepsy,	-	-	-	7	1	8
Supposed not Insane,	3	-	3	7	-	7
Total,	29	4	33	140	24	164

TABLE VI.—Showing the numbers of those remaining on 31st December, 1894, who were affected with Epilepsy and Paralysis.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Epilepsy,	6	1	7
Paralysis,	-	-	-
Epilepsy and Paralysis,	-	-	-
Total,	6	1	7

TABLE VII.—Showing the Ages of the Patients who were Admitted, Discharged, and who Died during the Year 1894, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1894.

Ages.	Admissions.			Discharges.						Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December, 1894.		
				Recovered and given up to Friends.			Transferred to other Asylums or Prisons.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
From 5 to 10 Years, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ 10 to 15 “ .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ 15 to 20 “ .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
“ 20 to 30 “ .	10	2	12	—	1	1	2	1	3	—	1	1	23	5	27
“ 30 to 40 “ .	10	2	12	—	—	—	4	3	7	1	—	1	35	9	44
“ 40 to 50 “ .	4	—	4	1	—	1	3	1	4	—	—	—	26	7	33
“ 50 to 60 “ .	3	—	3	1	—	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	20	—	20
“ 60 to 70 “ .	1	—	1	3	—	3	—	1	1	2	—	2	9	—	9
“ 70 to 80 “ .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
“ 80 to 90 “ .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
“ 90 and upwards,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unascertained, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	29	4	33	5	1	6	11	7	18	3	1	4	140	21	161

Males Females

Average age at death, 54.7 27

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Educational Condition of Patients who were admitted during the Year 1894, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1894.

—	Admissions.			Remaining on 31st December, 1894.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Well Educated,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Can Read and Write well,	1	—	1	19	—	19
“ Indifferently,	16	1	17	49	19	68
Can Read only,	4	2	6	4	1	5
Cannot Read or Write	6	1	7	9	5	14
Unascertained,	9	—	9	66	3	69
Total,	29	4	33	140	21	161

TABLE IX.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of Patients who were Admitted, Discharged, and who Died during the Year 1894, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1894.

—	Admissions.			Discharges.						Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December 1894.		
				Recovered and given up to Friends.			Transferred to other Asylums or Prisons.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Married, . . .	5	2	7	3	—	3	2	1	3	1	—	1	23	7	30
Singles, . . .	10	2	21	1	1	2	7	4	11	1	1	2	33	10	43
Widowed, . . .	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	13	—	13
Not ascertained, . . .	5	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	71	4	75
Total, . . .	29	4	33	5	1	6	11	7	18	3	1	4	140	21	161

TABLE X.—Showing the Previous Occupation of Patients remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1894.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agriculturists,	58	1	59
Domestic Servants,	—	5	5
Clerks,	2	—	2
Shopkeepers,	5	1	6
Tailors and Seamstresses,	—	1	1
Painters and Glaziers,	2	—	2
Smiths and Workers in Metals,	2	—	2
Masons and Bricklayers,	3	—	3
Carpenters,	1	—	1
Shoemakers,	2	—	2
Violinists,	1	—	1
Pedlars and Hacksters,	1	—	1
Members of Religious Communities,	1	—	1
Soldiers and Pensioners,	2	—	2
Police,	2	—	2
Sailors,	2	—	2
Mendicants,	5	—	5
Various other employments,	5	1	6
No occupation, or unascertained,	66	12	78
Total,	149	21	161

TABLE XI.—Showing the causes of the Deaths during the Year 1894.

Initials.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Cause of Death.
J. G. . .	1	—	43	Inflammation of Bowel and Liver.
S. O'K. . .	1	—	35	General Paralysis of Insane.
T. M. . .	1	—	46	Inflammation of Bowel.
E. B. . .	—	1	27	Phthisis.
Total, .	3	1	—	

TABLE XII.—Showing the Daily Average Number of Patients employed during the Year 1894.

Male Employment.	Number Employed.	Female Employment.	Number Employed.
Farm and Garden, . . .	28	Laundry,	3
Housedoctors,	23	Needlework,	6
Tailors,	3	Scrubbing and Scouring, . .	7
Upholsterers,	3	Unemployed, on special ex- ercise, or confined to bed.	8
Shoemakers,	2		
Stokers,	4		
Clerks,	2		
Laundrymen,	2		
Stores,	1		
Yard, Cows, Piggery, &c. .	1		
Miscellaneous (including pump- ing water),	4		
Unemployed, on special ex- ercise, or confined to bed.	69		
Total,	137	Total,	24

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended 31st March, 1883.

	Daily Average Number of Patients.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	117	10	88	195

Receipts.		Expenditure.		Totals.	Totals.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
To Amount of Parliamentary Vote,	4,000 0 0	By Salaries and Wages,	1,700 1 0	10 10 10	
„ Casual Receipts, as follows:—		„ Travelling,	1,000 10 10	10 0 10	
„ Sale of Oil and Old Stores,	27 10 0	„ Uniform for Apprentices and Clothing for Patients, . .	400 10 0	0 10 0	
„ Farm Produce,	100 1 1	„ Allowances to Patients,	37 11 0	0 0 0	
	402 11 1	„ Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c.,	37 10 0	0 4 0	
		„ Food and Conveyance of Patients,	50 0 0	0 0 0	
		„ Incidental Expenses,	100 4 0	0 10 0	
		„ Expenditure on Farm and Garden,	227 10 0	1 7 0	
		Total Expenditure,	4,000 0 10	10 0 10	
		„ By Receipts paid over to Treasurers,	0 10 0		
		By Balance to be ascertained,	170 10 10		
Total,	4,002 11 1	Total,	4,000 10 4		

* Forty-fourth District and District, the preceding years by Casual Receipts, 1882 to 1883.

TABLE XIV.—Account of the Sum Expended, compared with the Sum Granted by Parliament for the Central Asylum in the Year ended 31st March, 1895, showing a Surplus or Deficit upon each sub-head of the Vote.

Service.	Parliamentary Grant.	Expenditure.*	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than granted.	More than granted.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and Wages,	3,148 0 0	3,026 1 0	121 19 0	—
Visiting Patients and Nations for Attendants,	2,443 0 0	2,385 10 10	157 9 2	—
Clothing for Patients and Uniform Clothing,	471 0 0	494 19 5½	46 0 6½	—
Medicines and Surgical Instruments, &c.,	40 0 0	37 10 6	2 8 6	—
Escort and Conveyance of Patients,	40 0 0	22 8 10	27 15 2	—
Allowances to Patients,	50 0 0	27 15 6	22 4 3	—
Incidental Expenses,	120 0 0	162 4 3	17 15 9	—
Total,	4,392 0 0	4,026 8 4½	365 11 7½	—

* The sum (£3 16s. 3d.), realised by the sale of offal and old stores, and paid over to H.M.'s Exchequer through the Paymaster-General, has not been included in this Table—nor has the expenditure on the Farm been included.

† This sum, plus the difference between the receipts and expenditure on the farm and garden, is equivalent to the "Balance to be surrendered" (vide previous Table).

TABLE IV.—DETAILED STATEMENT of SALARIES and WAGES, showing the Rates of Pay and Allowances, for the Year ended 31st March, 1886.

No. actually employed.	Description of Office.	Salary of Office.			Allowances.	Total of
		Minimum.	Annual Salaries.	Maximum.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1	Assistant Surgeon and Surgeon.	200 0 0	20 0 0	220 0 0	Travelling and perquisites.	20 0 0
2	Assistant District Medical Officer.	—	—	100 0 0	Apportioned and attendance.	20 0 0
3	Visiting Physician.	—	—	125 0 0	—	—
4	Chaplain.	—	—	50 0 0	—	—
5	Clerk and Storekeeper.	100 0 0	20 0 0	120 0 0	For house.	20 0 0
6	Assistant Clerk and Storekeeper.	80 0 0	4 0 0	84 0 0	For house.	20 0 0
7	Head Attendant (Male).	80 0 0	8 0 0	88 0 0	For house and uniform.	20 0 0
8	Charge Attendants (Male), 60.	60 0 0	1 0 0	61 0 0	Uniform, uniform, and quarters.	20 0 0
9	Attendants (Male), 10.	40 0 0	1 0 0	41 0 0	Do.	20 0 0
10	Assistant Attendants (Male), 10.	40 0 0	1 0 0	41 0 0	Do.	20 0 0
11	Head Attendant (Female).	40 0 0	8 0 0	48 0 0	Do.	20 0 0
12	Charge Attendants (Female), 60.	40 0 0	1 0 0	41 0 0	Do.	20 0 0
13	Attendants (Female), 10.	40 0 0	1 0 0	41 0 0	Do.	20 0 0
14	Temporary Men.	—	—	100 0 0	—	—
15	Boy Messenger.	1s. per day.	6d. per day.	—	—	—

(1) Including one Major Attendant, according to allowance of 10s. to 10s. 10s. 10s.

(2) Including Captain, Surgeon, Clerk, Assistant Night Attendant, Surgeon, and Surgeon, the Assistant Night Attendant and Surgeon, according to allowance of 10s. to 10s. 10s. 10s.

(3) Including 10s.

(4) Including one Surgeon.

(5) Including one Assistant Surgeon, one Head Male, and Female, and Surgeon.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDROM.

MEMORANDUM OF INSPECTION.

DUNDROM
CENTRAL
CRIMINAL
ASYLUM.
Inspected on
31st Dec.,
1894.

At this date 161 patients—140 men and 21 women—are detained in this institution, and since the 28th December, 1893 (the date of last visit), the following changes have taken place:—

- 29 men and 4 women have been admitted;
- 10 men and 4 women have been discharged recovered;
- 6 men and 4 women have been discharged improved;
- 3 men and 1 woman have died.

Statistics.

Of the admissions 16 men and 3 women had become insane whilst undergoing sentences of imprisonment; 12 men and 1 woman were found insane on trial; and 1 man is still awaiting trial. As regards the discharges, 8 men and 5 women were removed to their district asylums; 3 men and 2 women were sent back to gaol, while 5 men and 1 woman were discharged to the care of friends.

Of the deaths, 1 was due to phthisis, 2 to inflammation of the bowels, and 1 to general paralysis of the insane. In each case a *post-mortem* examination and a Coroner's inquest were held. No serious casualty is reported, nor has any inmate effected his escape during the year. The general health of the inmates has been excellent; on my visit I found only 1 patient confined to bed from debility. One case of scarlatina appears to have occurred, but happily the disease did not spread.

Deaths.
Autopsies.
No casualty or escape.
Illness.

One woman is at present under restraint, and is stated to have been so treated on 267 occasions during the year. This is the only record of the use of restraint. Seclusion has been resorted to in the cases of 42 men and 15 women on 563 occasions. At the time of my visit 3 men were in seclusion, 1 of his own accord, and 2 on account of epileptic excitement.

Restraint.
Seclusion.

There are here 9 men and 1 woman suffering from epilepsy.

Epilepsy.

Eleven men and 4 women, either on account of epileptic fits or suicidal tendency, sleep under special observation.

The patients during my visit were well conducted and quiet; few complaints were made, and these were only of undue detention. The clothing on both sides were good, and the patients were neat in their dress and clean in their persons. The bedding was sufficiently warm for this season, and the condition of the beds shows that proper supervision was given to them by the staff.

Conduct.
Clothing.
Bedding.

With regard to employment, the system of payment for work done, which has now received the sanction of the Treasury, would appear to have produced most satisfactory results. The inmates, many of whom would otherwise wander about in idleness, seeking some mischief to do, dangerous to themselves and others, are by this means induced to assist in useful work, and their lives are made happier and feelings of self-respect and control are inculcated. At present 38 men work on the farm, 3 in the office and stores, 3 as shoemakers, 2 as upholsterers, 10 in the kitchen, 2 in the laundry, and 7 at miscellaneous work. Of the women, 4 work in the laundry, and 3 at sewing and knitting.

Employment.
System of paying for work done.

As regards the staff, the only change which has taken place is the appointment of a permanent night nurse on the female side. Although one of the female staff as a rule took night duty, the appointment of a

Staff.

**CENTRAL
CRIMINAL
ASYLUM
(DUNDEE).**

permanent official for this purpose, who is responsible for the care of the patients during the night, is one of great importance in such an institution.

The staff is now at its full strength, and consists of 19 male, and 7 female attendants in actual charge of the insane. In addition to these there are on the male side a head attendant, a tailor, a shoemaker, cook, gardener, gatekeeper, and 2 night attendants; and on the female side a head attendant, night nurse, 2 laundresses, and a hall maid.

Divine Service.

The Chaplains' books show that 54 men and 10 women were present at Mass on last Sunday; that 9 men and one woman attended the Episcopalian, and 11 men and 1 woman the Presbyterian service. As regards the remarks made in last year's report, I find that now a Chaplain's book is kept giving the full information required, viz.:—the numbers attending service, the duration of it, and the manner in which the patients conducted themselves. I was glad to see that the Roman Catholic Chapel has been neatly painted and decorated. Some further decorations for the altar are still required, but I am sure the Board of Works will not hesitate to supply these very necessary aids to the ministrations of religion.

Chapel.

**Alterations
and improve-
ments.**

The principal structural alterations and additions which I have to record are the completion of the fitting up of the top story on the female side. This story has now been cut off from the female wings; has been converted into single rooms, attendants' rooms, baths and lavatories; the walls have been carefully plastered; furniture has been provided; and the corridor has been covered with linoleum, providing most excellent accommodation. The female corridors have been similarly treated, and it is to be hoped that within a short time the new sanitary annexe will have been completed and given up to the use of the women. A room has been fitted up and set apart as a diningroom. It is proposed to carry out similar alterations on the male side, so as to convert some of the dormitories into single rooms. When this is done, the accommodation will be rendered much more suitable for the class of inmates.

**Stores and
shops.**

The range of stores and tradesmen's shops is now completed, and would appear to me to be well designed for the work of the institution.

New mortuary.

A new mortuary and accommodation for Coroner's inquests has also been provided. As yet it has been found impossible to carry out any improvement in the laundry. This department is ill-adapted to the work of such an institution, as the appliances for washing are inadequate and of an obsolete type. I trust that the Board of Works will at an early date be enabled to take in hands the remodelling of this important department.

Laundry

31st December, 1894.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.

APPENDIX B.

The following Report, dealing with the statistical tables for 1894, and the financial statement for the year ended 31st March, 1895, has been submitted by the Resident Physician and Governor:—

The Central Asylum,
Dundrum, Co. Dublin,
6th May, 1895.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to lay before you the usual statistical tables for the year 1894, and the financial statement for the year ended 31st March, 1895.

The admissions were 33 in number (29 males and 4 females), and show an increase of five as compared with 1893, and of fifteen as compared with 1892. Admissions.

The number of female admissions exhibits a decrease of 50 per cent.

Fourteen patients were discharged recovered, as against five in 1893. Recoveries.
This gain is most gratifying and hopeful. Ten patients were discharged improved.

Three males and one female died. The causes of death were natural, and an inquest was held in each case. Deaths.

The total number under treatment was 189, as against 177 in 1893, and 161 in 1892. The daily average number resident was 161, as against 152 last year. The percentage of deaths has fallen from 3·9 to 2·49. Statistics.

There was no escape, and I am glad to be able to add that for over two years there has been no attempt at escape. No stronger proof could be given of the excellence of the present staff of attendants. No escapes.

The year has been quiet and uneventful. There were no accidents, assaults, or attempts at suicide, and order and discipline have been strictly maintained. Freedom from accidents, disorder, &c.

The general conduct of both male and female attendants has been exceptionally good, and there have been but few changes. Staff.

The assistant physician, Dr. Stevens, resigned in October to enter a special branch of the profession. He was a most valuable officer to me, and he carries with him the best wishes of the entire staff. Dr. Considine was appointed in succession.

The general health has been excellent, but in the early part of the year there were several cases of pseudo-zymotic diseases. During the prevalence of small-pox the entire staff and the majority of the patients were vaccinated. Health. Vaccination.

There has been a net saving of £395 11s. 7d. on the vote for 1894-95, and the profits on the farm and garden have risen to the substantial sum of £381 7s. 4d., leaving a surplus to be surrendered of £776 18s. 11d. Financial.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed),

G. REVINGTON.

The Inspectors of Lunatics,
Dublin Castle.

NOTES ON CASES ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1894.

MALES.

Notes on
Admissions
in 1894.

Males.

Case 1.—T. P., male, admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with burglary. A case of dementia; family history of phthisis. Works on the farm, and has improved.

Case 2.—J. W., male, admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with the manslaughter of a fellow patient at the Richmond Asylum. A case of melancholia with dementia; family history of phthisis.

Case 3.—J. R., male, admitted from Kilkenny Prison, charged with assault and robbery. Had been twice in Maryborough Asylum. Family history of phthisis. A very dangerous type of man.

Case 4.—P. C., male, admitted from Waterford Prison, charged with arson. A case of congenital imbecility.

Case 5.—D. D., male, admitted from Kilkenny Prison, charged with murder. A case of general paralysis of the insane. Strong family history of insanity.

Case 6.—J. B., male, admitted from Belfast Prison, charged with rape. Slight congenital defect. Works on the farm, and has much improved.

Case 7.—J. H., male, admitted from Belfast Prison, charged with assault. Family history of drink and phthisis. Made a good recovery in seven months, and was discharged cured.

Case 8.—M. O'B., male, admitted from Kilkenny Prison, charged with rape. I have observed no symptoms of insanity but he was discharged from the army as insane, and was an inmate of Kilkenny Asylum for seven years.

Case 9.—G. R., male, admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with highway robbery. A case of chronic mania, marked criminal type, eleven previous convictions.

Case 10.—P. O'L. or P. T., male, admitted from Tullamore Prison, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences. Has made an excellent recovery.

Case 11.—C. F., male, admitted from Kilkenny Prison, charged with assault. Family history of drink, marked criminal type and a dangerous character.

Case 12.—J. W., male, admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with attempt to upset trains. A case of general paralysis of the insane.

Case 13.—P. H. or T., male, admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with manslaughter. Works as a tailor, and has made a good recovery. One previous conviction.

Case 14.—M. F., male, admitted from Sligo Prison, charged with murder. A case of dementia, but nothing is known of his history.

Case 15.—J. B., male, admitted from Waterford Prison, charged with assault. Fourth attack of insanity and second admission here. Notes on Admissions in 1894.

Case 16.—M. W. C., male, admitted from Belfast Prison, charged with manslaughter. Of neurotic type, with congenital imbecility and tendency to phthisis. Males.

Case 17.—M. H., male, admitted from Cork Prison, charged with malicious wounding. A case of acute melancholia of remarkable severity.

Case 18.—T. M'G., male, admitted from Cork Prison, charged with malicious wounding, fourth or fifth attack of insanity.

Case 19.—M. S., male, admitted from Londonderry Prison, charged with manslaughter. A case of congenital imbecility with chronic mania supervening.

Case 20.—R. H., male, admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with larceny, assault, and wilful damage, four previous convictions. Highly neurotic predisposition. Working now as a tailor, and improving.

Case 21.—P. B., male, admitted from Wexford Prison, charged with assault. Deaf and dumb. No definite insanity. Discharged after a few weeks detention.

Case 22.—J. L., male, admitted from Cork Prison, charged with assault. An habitual criminal with a record of seventy-six previous convictions.

Case 23.—J. D., male, admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with conspiracy to murder. Had been under treatment in Armagh Asylum as long ago as 1868.

Case 24.—P. M., male, admitted from Belfast Prison, charged with assault and larceny. One previous conviction. A convict of the cornerboy type with congenital mental defect.

Case 25.—M. M'G., male, admitted from Maryborough Prison, charged with larceny. Six previous convictions. Ticket of licence revoked. Was completely broken down in health on admission, and died in two months.

Case 26.—W. R., male, admitted from Richmond Asylum, charged with attempted suicide. Seventh attack of insanity, has made a good recovery. Strong family history of insanity, drink, and phthisis.

Case 27.—F.R., brother of W.R., Case 26, admitted from Richmond Asylum, charged with wilful murder. The subject of a rapid form of phthisis from which four brothers and a sister died; has exhibited no symptoms of insanity.

Case 28.—M. O'B., male. Readmission within the year. *Vide* Case 8.

Case 29.—R. M., male, admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with housebreaking. Second admission. Family history of drink; personal history bad. A dangerous character.

FEMALES.

Notes on
Admissions
in 1894.
—
Females.

Case 30.—L. R. or C., female, admitted from Grangegorman Prison, charged with malicious injury. Seventy-four previous convictions, and previous attack of insanity. Made a good recovery and was discharged. Family history of phthisis and asthma.

Case 31.—K. B. or L. D., female, admitted from Wexford Gaol, charged with obtaining goods by false pretences. A case of delusional insanity, with a mania for intrigue; family history of phthisis.

Case 32.—M. E. T. or M. E. D., female, admitted from Grangegorman Prison, charged with suicide; found on admission to be pregnant, and for this reason the clemency of His Excellency was exercised and she was discharged to a District Asylum. Three previous attacks of insanity. She was discharged some time after the birth of her child, but became insane and was tried for desertion of her child. Family history of drink and phthisis.

Case 33.—M. M'B., female admitted from Grangegorman Prison, charged with larceny. Family history of phthisis and cancer; personal history of drink, several convictions for drunkenness. Is making a good recovery.

GEORGE RYINGTON, M.D.,

Resident Physician and Governor.

APPENDIX C.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

TABLE L.—Showing the number of Patients remaining in the Private Asylums on the 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1894, inclusive.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880,	236	386	622
1881,	238	397	635
1882,	254	396	650
1883,	247	389	636
1884,	244	395	639
1885,	243	389	632
1886,	238	369	607
1887,	239	383	622
1888,	240	361	601
1889,	259	372	631
1890,	253	368	621
1891,	266	366	632
1892,	275	369	644
1893,	281	361	642
1894,	293	353	646

TABLE II.—Showing the Numbers Licensed for, as also the Total Number of Patients under Treatment in each Asylum during the year 1894, together with the Number Remaining at the close thereof.

Asylums.	Number Licensed for.			Total Number under Treatment during 1894.			Number Remaining on 31st December, 1894.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Allen Retreat, Co. Armagh, .	20	15	35	24	19	43	21	12	33
Bloomfield, Co. Dublin, . .	—	—	—	14	22	36	13	19	32
Coomes Lodge, Co. Armagh, .	—	15	15	—	14	14	—	12	12
Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin, . .	—	10	10	—	6	6	—	6	6
Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin.	30	26	56	22	28	50	20	23	43
Glenside, Co. Antrim, . .	5	—	5	5	—	5	1	—	1
Hampstead House, Co. Dublin, .	24	—	24	24	—	24	18	—	18
Hartfield House, Co. Dublin, .	25	—	25	21	—	21	20	—	20
Highfield House, Co. Dublin, .	—	22	22	—	14	14	—	14	14
Lindville, Co. Cork, . . .	6	14	22	8	14	22	6	10	16
Rathgar House, Co. Dublin, .	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	6	6
St. John of God, Co. Dublin, .	60	—	60	91	—	91	57	—	57
St. Patrick's, Belmont Park, Co. Waterford.	40	—	40	48	—	48	39	—	39
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	—	—	—	46	72	118	34	56	90
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin, . .	—	—	—	—	121	121	—	105	105
Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin, .	—	—	—	69	81	150	64	68	127
Verville, Clontarf, Co. Dublin, .	—	25	25	—	80	80	—	23	23
Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin, .	—	10	10	—	7	7	—	7	7
Total,				372	432	804	293	303	646

TABLE III.—Showing for each of the Private Lunatic Asylums during the Year ended

ASYLUMS.	ADMISSIONS.									DISCHARGES.								
	Not First Admissions.			First Admissions.			TOTAL Number Admitted.			Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved or Incurable.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Allen Retreat, Co. Armagh,	—	1	1	4	6	10	4	7	11	1	1	2	1	4	5	—	1	1
Bloomfield, Co. Dublin,	1	—	1	2	2	4	3	2	5	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	—	—
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paragon House and Maryville, Co. Dublin,	—	1	1	2	1	4	2	3	5	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	2	3
Glenside, Co. Antrim,	1	—	1	2	—	2	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
Hampstead House, Co. Dublin,	2	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	1
Hartfield House, Co. Dublin,	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highfield House, Co. Dublin,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lisnaville, Co. Cork,	1	—	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rothesay House, Dublin,	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
St. John of God, Co. Dublin,	11	—	11	27	—	27	38	—	38	12	—	12	7	—	7	2	—	2
St. Patrick's, Belmont Park, Co. Waterford,	2	—	2	3	—	3	12	—	12	6	—	6	1	—	1	4	—	4
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	2	4	6	7	9	16	9	12	21	6	8	14	1	2	4	—	1	1
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	—	2	2	—	14	14	—	14	14	—	10	10	—	8	8	—	1	1
Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin,	1	2	4	5	12	17	10	12	22	—	2	2	2	6	9	2	2	4
Vervillie, Glontarf, Co. Dublin,	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	7	7	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	2	2
Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	26	14	40	54	87	141	81	71	152	26	21	47	17	21	38	17	12	29

the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes,
31st December, 1894.

Total Number Discharged.			DEATHS.									ESCAPES.			TOTAL DISCHARGES, DEATHS, AND ESCAPES.			ASYLUM.
			Natural Causes.			Accidental Causes.			Total Number Died.									
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
2	0	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	7	10	Allen Retreat, Co. Armagh.
1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	Bloomfield, Co. Dublin.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Course Lodge, Co. Armagh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin.
1	4	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	5	7	Furnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin.
4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	Glenade, Co. Antrim.
5	-	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	6	Hampstead House, Co. Dublin.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Hartfield House, Co. Dublin.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Highfield House, Co. Dublin.
1	2	3	1	5	6	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	2	4	6	Lisaville, Co. Cork.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Enlough House, Dublin.
16	-	16	7	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7	1	-	1	24	-	24	St. John of God, Co. Dublin.
9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	St. Patrick's, Belmont Park, Co. Waterford.
5	12	17	7	6	13	-	-	-	7	4	11	-	-	-	12	16	28	St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City.
-	14	14	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	14	16	St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin.
5	12	17	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	10	15	Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin.
-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	Verville, Clontarf Co. Dublin.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin.
69	54	123	16	16	32	-	-	-	16	15	31	1	-	1	79	79	158	Total.

TABLE IV.—Showing the probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients remaining in Private Lunatic Asylums on 31st December, 1894.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
MORAL CAUSES:—			
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	1	8	9
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	6	4	10
Mental anxiety and worry (not included under above two heads), and overwork.	21	20	41
Religious excitement,	5	9	14
Love affairs (including seduction),	1	5	6
Fright and nervous shock,	6	10	16
PHYSICAL CAUSES:—			
Intemperance in drink,	23	9	32
„ sexual,	1	—	1
Veneral disease,	7	—	7
Self-abuse (sexual),	2	—	2
Over-exertion,	2	—	2
Sunstroke,	6	1	7
Accident or injury,	7	—	7
Pregnancy,	—	—	—
Parturition and the puerperal state,	—	5	5
Lactation,	—	—	—
Uterine and Ovarian disorders,	—	5	5
Puberty,	—	—	—
Change of life,	—	8	8
Fevers,	1	—	1
Privation and starvation,	—	—	—
Old age,	6	6	12
Other bodily diseases or disorders,	1	12	13
Previous attacks,	11	11	22
Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral).	57	75	132
Congenital defect ascertained,	40	26	66
Other ascertained causes,	7	3	10
UNKNOWN,	50	126	176
Total,	198	333	531

TABLE V.—Showing the Forms of Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the year 1894; and also in the cases Remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums on the 31st December, 1894.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.		Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31st Dec., 1894.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital or Infantile	{ With Epilepsy,	—	8	8	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	5	10
	{ Without Epilepsy,	8	3	11	—	—	—	1	—	1	43	33	76
Epilepsy acquired,		2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	11	9	20
General Paralysis,		5	—	5	—	—	—	4	—	4	5	—	5
Mania	{ Acute,	10	17	27	6	7	13	—	—	—	15	18	33
	{ Chronic,	5	8	6	—	1	1	—	6	6	53	64	137
	{ Recurrent,	1	8	9	—	7	7	—	—	—	9	25	44
	{ A Febr.,	9	4	13	6	2	8	—	—	—	6	7	13
	{ Puerperal,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	{ Senile,	2	1	3	1	—	1	3	—	3	1	4	5
Melancholia	{ Acute,	8	15	23	4	8	12	—	—	—	3	15	18
	{ Chronic,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	18	25	38
	{ With Stupor,	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	2	8
	{ Recurrent,	1	2	3	—	4	4	—	—	—	3	9	12
	{ Puerperal,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	{ Senile,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Monomania	{ Of Suspicion, Unseen Agency, &c.	7	1	8	1	1	2	2	—	2	12	12	24
	{ Of Pride, &c.,	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	6	10
Other forms of Delusional Insanity,		11	6	16	5	1	6	1	—	1	18	26	43
Dementia	{ Primary,	15	2	17	1	—	1	—	1	1	44	31	75
	{ Secondary,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6	32	22	54
	{ Senile,	4	1	5	—	—	—	1	2	3	8	3	11
	{ Organic (i.e., from Tumours, Chronic Brain Disease, &c.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Total,		91	71	162	26	31	57	18	15	33	203	353	646

TABLE VI.—Showing the Ages of Patients remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums on 31st December, 1894.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years,	18	15	28
From 15 to 20 years,	15	8	23
From 20 to 30 years,	37	30	67
From 30 to 40 years,	44	48	92
From 40 to 50 years,	55	58	113
From 50 to 60 years,	54	56	110
From 60 to 70 years,	45	55	100
From 70 to 80 years,	18	48	66
Over 80 years,	2	5	7
Total,	293	353	646

TABLE VII.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of Patients remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums on 31st December, 1894.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,	31	32	63
Single,	247	271	518
Widowers and Widows,	15	50	65
Unknown,	—	—	—
Total,	293	353	646

TABLE VIII.—Showing the previous Professions or Occupations of the Patients remaining in Private Lunatic Asylums on 31st December, 1894.

PREVIOUS PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Army,	12	—	12
Navy,	2	—	2
Church,	37	—	37
Law,	8	—	8
Medicine,	16	—	16
Students,	3	—	3
In Trade,	26	9	45
Farmers,	21	1	22
Other Occupations,	59	66	125
No Occupation,	100	277	377
Total,	293	338	646

TABLE IX.—Giving the Names of the Proprietors or Superintendents of the Private Asylums.

Asylums.	Where Situate.	Proprietor or Superintendent.
Allen Retreat,	Armagh.	John G. and Joseph Allen.
Bloomfield,	Donnybrook, Co. Dublin.	Henry A. Lodge (Registrar).
Course Lodge, (f.)	Rich Hill, Co. Armagh.	William and James Orr.
Elm Lawn, (f.)	Dundrum, Co. Dublin.	(Miss) Sarah Bernard.
Farnham House, (m.)	Finglas, Co. Dublin.	Alexander Fulton, M.D.
and Maryville, (f.)	Ballyvaughan, Beltham.	Charles James Milligan, L.R.C.P. & A. M.D.
Glenside, (m.)	Glasnevin, Co. Dublin.	John Bostace, M.D.; H. M., and Rev. F. Bostace.
Hampstead House,	Drumcondra, Co. Dublin.	Francis E. Lynch and John J. Magrath.
Hartfield House, (m.)	Drumcondra Co. Dublin.	John Bostace, M.D.; H. M., and Benj. F. Bostace.
Highfield House, (f.)	Blackrock Road, Cork.	John Osborne.
Landville,	Bushy Park Road, Terenure, Co. Dublin.	(Mrs.) Sarah Fry.
Rathgar House, (f.)	Seilorgan, Co. Dublin.	Rev. E. Picard.
St. John of God, (m.)	Belmont Park, Waterford.	Rev. W. J. Becker.
St. Patrick's (Belmont), (m.)	Bow Lane, West Dublin.	John Molony, F.R.C.P.I.
St. Patrick's (Swift's), (f.)	Fairview, Co. Dublin.	The Superiress.
St. Vincent's, (f.)	Palmerstown, Co. Dublin.	Frederick Finn, L.R.C.P.I. & M.R.C.S.
Stewart Institution,	Green Lanes, Clontarf, Co. Dublin.	Edward Wm. and Albert Lynch.
Verville, (f.)	Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin.	(Mrs.) Mary Jane Bishop.
Woodbine Lodge, (f.)		

(m.) For male patients only.

(f.) For female patients only.

APPENDIX D.—TABLE showing the NUMBER of LUNATICS and

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Antrim,	1	3	10	.	1	1	1	10	11
Armagh,	7	3	16	1	1	3	8	10	18
Belfastborough, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballycastle, . . . . .	.	3	3	1	.	1	1	3	4
Ballymena,	78	87	143	2	7	9	78	94	153
Ballymoney,	1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4
Ballyshannon,	2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4
Banbridge,	4	13	17	1	.	1	5	13	18
Barnboy, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belfast,	133	210	343	27	36	63	160	346	406
Currickmacross, . . . . .	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	4	4
Castledown,	7	4	11	1	.	1	8	4	12
Castlederg, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Quinn, . . . . .	.	1	1	3	1	4	3	2	5
Clogher,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Clones, . . . . .	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	3	3
Colonsay,	1	3	4	.	1	1	1	4	5
Cockstown,	3	3	3	.	1	1	3	4	7
Cootahill,	2	3	10	.	.	.	2	3	10
Donagh, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	2	2
Downpatrick,	3	6	11	2	.	2	7	6	13
Dunfmlagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dungannon,	3	3	14	.	1	1	3	10	13
Hamiskillen,	3	3	14	.	.	.	3	3	14
Glenties,	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Inishowen,	3	3	17	.	.	.	3	3	17
Irvinestown, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Kilkeel, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larne,	2	13	17	1	.	1	3	13	16
Letterkenny, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lisnawady,	2	7	9	.	4	4	2	11	13
Lisburn,	1	4	3	1	4	3	2	3	10
Lisnaskea, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	3	7	13	.	.	.	3	7	13
Lurgan,	11	31	22	3	3	3	14	33	37
Magherafelt,	3	3	6	.	.	.	3	3	6
Milford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	3	3	13	.	.	.	3	3	13
Newry,	11	11	22	.	1	1	11	12	23
Newtownards,	12	13	20	4	3	7	16	21	27
Omagh,	3	4	7	2	1	3	5	5	10
Strabane,	4	2	3	.	1	1	4	3	7
Stannistor, . . . . .	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	3	3
Total, Ulster,	323	453	306	42	58	112	373	511	621

IMBECILES in Union Workhouses on 31st December, 1894.

IMBECILES.									Total Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.
Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
2	0	2	1	1	2	4	7	11	8	17	25	Antrim.
8	12	20	1	2	3	9	14	23	17	24	41	Armagh.
1	8	9	.	.	.	1	8	9	1	8	9	Ballyborough.
2	.	2	1	1	2	4	1	5	6	4	10	Ballycastle.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	73	73	146	Ballymena.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	4	6	Ballymoney.
.	.	.	2	.	2	2	.	2	4	2	6	Ballyshannon.
15	16	31	1	1	2	13	18	31	18	26	44	Banbridge.
2	2	4	1	.	1	4	2	6	4	6	10	Bawnboy.
26	18	44	12	2	14	38	21	59	127	107	234	Belfast.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	6	7	Carrickmacross.
10	6	16	.	.	.	10	6	16	18	10	28	Castledowney.
2	1	3	1	.	1	6	1	7	3	1	4	Castlederg.
6	7	13	.	2	2	9	9	18	16	11	27	Cavan.
7	7	14	1	1	2	8	8	16	6	8	14	Clogher.
.	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	2	1	8	9	Clones.
6	8	14	.	.	.	6	8	14	8	10	18	Coleraine.
4	1	5	.	2	2	4	3	7	7	7	14	Cookstown.
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	4	2	6	Cootehill.
.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	4	6	Donagh.
6	5	11	.	1	1	8	6	14	12	12	24	Downpatrick.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dunfmlagh.
8	8	16	2	.	2	8	8	16	10	18	28	Dungannon.
8	8	16	1	1	2	7	6	13	12	14	26	Duniskillen.
1	4	5	.	.	.	1	4	5	2	2	4	Glenties.
8	8	16	.	.	.	8	8	16	10	12	22	Inishowen.
1	8	9	.	.	.	1	8	9	1	4	5	Irvinestown.
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	2	1	3	Kilkeel.
2	7	9	2	1	3	8	8	16	8	12	20	Larne.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Lettickenny.
8	7	15	.	.	.	8	7	15	8	16	24	Lisavady.
8	18	26	.	.	.	8	18	26	10	20	30	Lisburn.
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	3	1	4	Lisnakea.
5	6	11	1	.	1	6	6	12	12	2	14	Londonderry.
8	8	16	1	.	1	9	8	17	12	10	22	Lurgan.
6	8	14	.	1	1	8	4	12	2	8	10	Magherafelt.
2	4	6	.	.	.	2	4	6	2	4	6	Millford.
2	4	6	.	1	1	2	8	10	2	12	14	Monaghan.
7	8	15	.	2	2	7	11	18	12	12	24	Newry.
6	9	15	1	1	2	7	10	17	12	11	23	Newtownards.
1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4	2	8	10	Omagh.
5	2	7	.	.	.	5	2	7	9	8	17	Strabane.
5	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	5	8	8	16	Stranorlar.
184	189	373	30	22	52	214	210	424	263	799	1,062	Total, Ulster.

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Ballyvaghan,	3	1	3	.	.	.	3	1	3
Bandon,	4	10	14	1	.	1	5	10	15
Bantry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Borrisokane,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Cabrerisree, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Carrick-on-Suir, . . . . .	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	3	3
Cashel,	2	4	6	.	.	.	2	4	6
Castletown,	2	1	3	1	.	1	3	1	4
Cloghosa,	3	1	4	.	.	.	3	1	4
Cloonsilly,	1	4	5	.	.	.	1	4	5
Cloonsil,	3	6	10	.	.	.	3	6	10
Cork,	61	32	143	11	23	34	72	115	177
Corrofin,	2	4	6	1	.	1	3	4	7
Croom,	10	3	13	1	.	1	11	3	14
Dingle, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	1	1	.	2	3
Dungarvan,	2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4
Dunmanway,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Ennis,	35	27	79	4	2	6	39	29	68
Ennistymon,	13	14	27	.	.	.	13	14	27
Fermoy,	1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4
Kanturk,	6	11	17	.	9	9	6	20	26
Kenmare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killybegs,	3	3	6	.	.	.	3	3	6
Killarney,	4	6	10	.	.	.	4	6	10
Kilmeashomas,	1	3	4	.	2	2	1	5	6
Kilmallock,	5	12	17	2	1	3	7	13	20
Kilrush, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kinsale,	2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4
Limerick,	42	55	100	6	3	11	48	58	111
Lismore,	6	3	9	1	3	4	7	6	13
Lisdoon,	3	9	12	1	1	2	4	10	14
Macroom,	3	9	12	3	4	7	11	13	24
Mallow,	3	7	10	1	.	1	4	7	11
Midleton,	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
Millstreet,	1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4
Mitchelstown,	1	3	4	.	2	2	1	5	6
Nenagh, . . . . .	.	10	10	.	1	1	.	11	11
Newcastle,	4	2	6	.	1	1	4	3	7
Rathkeale, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Rooskey, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Seariff,	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Shibbreen,	4	4	8	.	.	.	4	4	8
Skull, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Thurles,	1	5	6	.	1	1	1	6	7
Tipperary,	7	22	29	2	3	5	9	25	34
Trillick,	3	3	6	.	2	2	5	5	10
Tulla,	4	2	6	.	.	.	4	2	6
Waterford, . . . . .	.	14	14	.	2	2	.	16	16
Youghal,	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Total, Munster.	373	402	874	85	65	150	458	467	774

in Union Workhouses, on 31st December, 1894.—continued.

IMBECILES									Total Lunatics and Imbeciles			UNIONS.
Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3	3	3	6	Ballyvaughan.
1	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	2	3	11	17	Bandon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Bantry.
.	2	2	.	1	1	.	2	2	1	8	4	Borrisokane.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	2	3	Caberville.
2	8	8	1	4	5	3	7	10	8	10	18	Carrick-on-Suir.
4	8	10	.	4	4	4	10	14	8	14	22	Cashel.
.	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	2	4	2	6	Castletown.
3	2	5	.	2	2	3	4	7	5	5	11	Clogheen.
2	8	8	.	2	2	2	4	7	4	8	12	Clonea.
4	10	14	1	.	1	5	10	15	10	14	24	Clonmel.
3	15	18	.	11	11	3	26	39	66	181	247	Cork.
1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3	4	5	10	Corrofin.
4	8	12	2	.	2	6	8	11	17	10	27	Croom.
.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	5	7	Dingle.
7	2	13	8	2	4	9	7	16	13	9	22	Dungarvan.
2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	7	.	7	Dunmanway.
3	4	7	.	2	2	3	5	9	23	28	51	Ennis.
3	8	11	1	2	3	4	10	14	23	24	47	Ennistymon.
7	4	11	2	1	3	9	5	14	19	10	29	Fermoy.
7	13	20	1	1	2	8	14	24	14	26	40	Kanturk.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kentmare.
2	2	4	1	.	1	3	2	5	8	3	11	Killybegs.
3	5	10	1	1	2	4	6	10	10	3	13	Killarney.
4	3	7	2	.	2	6	3	11	7	12	19	Kilmaclomane.
3	4	10	2	1	3	11	5	16	21	28	49	Kilmaclough.
15	25	40	.	4	4	19	29	41	16	26	42	Kilrush.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	8	Kinsale.
3	3	10	7	.	7	10	3	17	68	24	132	Limerick.
1	4	5	1	.	1	2	4	6	8	16	24	Lismore.
3	4	7	.	.	.	3	4	7	7	14	21	Lisowal.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	12	23	Macroom.
4	13	17	1	.	1	5	13	18	8	20	28	Malbeg.
11	19	30	2	1	3	13	20	33	14	22	36	Middleton.
2	3	5	2	1	3	4	4	12	5	7	12	Millstreet.
2	2	4	1	.	1	3	2	5	4	10	14	Michelsboro.
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	2	13	15	Monagh.
2	5	7	2	1	3	4	6	10	8	8	17	Newcastle.
2	5	14	.	1	1	3	6	16	3	8	17	Rathkeale.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	2	5	7	Roscrea.
2	4	7	.	.	.	2	4	7	4	5	10	Sarsfield.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	8	Skibbereen.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	3	4	Skull.
2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	4	5	10	Thurles.
3	1	4	2	1	3	5	2	7	14	29	43	Tipperary.
13	2	17	.	6	6	13	2	21	21	18	39	Trillick.
3	3	6	3	.	3	6	3	11	10	7	17	Tulla.
23	27	50	3	3	6	26	30	56	28	46	74	Waterford.
3	6	17	2	.	2	7	6	13	11	11	22	Youghal.
204	261	465	48	68	116	252	329	581	668	771	1,439	Total, Munster.

TABLE.—Showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles in

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Abbeyleix,	8	1	9	.	.	.	8	1	9
Ardee,	2	3	5	.	.	.	5	3	8
Athlone,	1	1	2	.	.	.	2	1	3
Athy, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballymahon, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Balrothery,	5	6	11	.	.	.	11	6	17
Ballinglass,	1	2	3	2	.	2	3	2	5
Callan,	3	4	7	.	2	2	5	3	8
Carlow,	4	4	8	2	2	4	6	7	13
Castlecomer,	2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4
Celbridge,	4	5	9	2	1	3	6	6	12
Delvin, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Drogheda,	21	5	26	8	4	12	29	9	38
Dublin, North,	17	73	90	7	22	29	24	95	119
Dublin, South,	23	22	45	10	4	14	33	26	59
Dundalk,	7	4	11	1	2	3	8	6	14
Dunshaughlin,	1	2	3	.	.	.	3	2	5
Edenderry, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Ennisceorthy,	1	5	6	1	2	3	2	7	9
Gorey, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gravard,	2	1	3	.	.	.	3	1	4
Kells,	1	3	4	.	2	2	3	5	8
Kilkeenny,	1	.	1	.	1	1	2	1	3
Longford, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	1	1	.	3	3
Mountmellick,	5	12	17	1	2	3	6	14	20
Mullingar, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Naas,	2	5	7	2	1	3	4	6	10
Navan,	5	7	12	.	.	.	5	7	12
New Ross,	4	9	13	1	2	3	5	11	16
Oldcastle, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	2	2	.	4	4
Parsonstown,	5	5	10	.	1	1	6	6	12
Rathdown,	13	27	40	3	3	6	16	30	46
Rathfriland,	4	16	20	1	2	3	5	18	23
Shillelagh, . . . . .	.	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	5
Thomastown, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	1	1	.	3	3
Trim,	3	5	8	.	2	2	3	7	10
Tullamore,	10	22	32	.	4	4	10	26	36
Urringford, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Wexford,	4	3	7	.	.	.	4	3	7
Total, Leinster,	179	326	505	40	77	117	219	403	622

Union Workhouses, on 31st December, 1894—continued.

IMBROILES.									Total Lunatics and Imbroiles.			UNIONS.
Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.
4	2	6	.	2	2	4	7	11	6	6	14	Abbeyleix.
4	10	14	4	2	7	8	12	21	10	16	26	Ardoe.
2	7	16	1	1	2	3	8	17	10	9	19	Athlone.
4	2	6	1	1	2	5	3	8	5	2	7	Athy.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	2	Ballymahon.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	2	2	4	Balrothery.
2	4	6	2	2	4	4	6	10	6	2	8	Ballinglona.
2	4	10	2	2	4	4	6	14	14	11	25	Callan.
2	11	16	4	4	8	12	15	27	16	22	40	Carlow.
2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	2	6	Castlecumber.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	11	Celbridge.
1	2	4	2	1	4	4	4	8	4	2	6	Delvin.
7	1	8	.	.	.	7	1	8	22	10	32	Drogheda.
2	2	12	2	1	3	11	7	18	22	112	144	Dublin, North.
12	22	64	10	.	12	22	22	74	70	119	186	Dublin, South.
2	4	6	2	2	7	7	2	12	12	21	33	Dunfalk.
1	2	4	1	1	3	2	4	6	2	7	10	Dunshaughlin.
2	4	7	.	.	.	2	4	7	2	6	8	Edenderry.
12	12	21	2	2	4	12	17	26	20	24	44	Ennisconry.
12	10	22	1	.	1	12	10	22	12	10	22	Gorey.
2	2	4	.	1	1	2	4	6	6	2	8	Grannard.
2	2	14	1	.	1	3	9	12	7	20	27	Kells.
12	22	21	.	2	2	12	22	22	19	20	39	Kilkenny.
1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3	1	2	3	Longford.
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	7	14	21	Mountmellick.
2	2	12	.	.	.	2	2	12	2	10	12	Mullingar.
2	11	16	.	4	4	2	12	20	9	21	30	Nasa.
2	2	14	1	1	2	7	2	12	12	16	28	Navan.
12	12	22	2	1	4	22	14	36	27	24	51	New Ross.
2	2	2	2	.	2	2	2	6	2	10	12	Oldcastle.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	7	13	Parsonstown.
11	14	22	2	.	2	14	16	28	22	44	72	Rathdown.
2	7	9	.	.	.	2	7	9	7	24	31	Rathfriland.
.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	12	13	Shillagh.
7	2	9	.	1	1	7	2	10	7	6	13	Thomastown.
2	2	12	2	2	4	2	12	20	11	16	27	Trim.
7	2	12	1	2	4	2	2	12	12	24	36	Tullamore.
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	2	2	4	Uxlingford.
2	2	14	2	2	7	10	11	21	12	14	26	Wexford.
212	220	402	21	42	92	227	224	451	422	740	1,222	Total, Leinster.

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Ballina,	1	4	5	2	.	2	3	4	7
Ballinasloe,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Ballinrobe, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Belmullet, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Boyle,	1	7	8	.	.	.	1	7	8
Carrick-on-Shannon,	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Castlebar, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlerea,	2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4
Claremorris,	2	7	9	1	.	1	3	7	10
Clifton, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dromore West, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway,	1	3	4	1	.	1	2	3	5
Glennamaddy,	1	1	2	1	.	1	2	1	3
Gort, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1
Killala, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Loughrea,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Manorhamilton,	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
Moldill, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mount Bellew, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oughterard,	2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4
Portlanna,	1	4	5	.	.	.	1	4	5
Roscommon,	4	12	17	.	1	1	5	12	17
Sligo,	2	2	4	.	2	2	4	2	6
Strokestown,	2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4
Swinsford,	2	2	4	.	1	1	3	2	5
Tobercurry,	2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4
Tram,	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2
Westport,	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2
Total, Connaught,	42	61	103	6	4	10	48	65	113

SUMMARY OF									
ULSTER,	328	462	800	42	61	110	370	500	871
MUNSTER,	272	401	674	22	22	100	294	423	717
LEINSTER,	170	222	392	40	77	117	210	430	620
CONNAUGHT,	42	61	103	6	4	10	48	65	113
TOTAL, IRELAND,	812	1,277	2,092	110	164	337	962	1,418	2,380

in Union Workhouses on 31st December, 1894.—*continued.*

IMBECILES.									Total Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.
Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
2	8	9	3	1	3	5	7	12	3	11	19	Ballina.
2	1	3	-	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	Ballinasloe.
2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	1	4	Ballinrobe.
1	3	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	Belmullet.
2	5	15	-	2	1	6	10	16	7	17	24	Boyle.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	Carriek-on-Shannon.
2	1	4	-	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	Castlebar.
12	7	17	1	-	1	13	7	18	12	10	22	Castlerea.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	0	11	Claremorris.
2	1	4	-	1	1	2	2	5	2	2	4	Clifden.
1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	Dromore West.
2	2	5	-	-	-	2	2	5	4	0	10	Galway.
2	2	2	-	2	2	2	2	7	4	0	10	Glentiesmaddy.
2	2	2	1	-	1	3	1	4	4	1	5	Gort.
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	Killalea.
1	4	5	-	2	2	1	6	7	2	2	4	Loughrea.
4	2	3	1	-	1	5	2	10	5	1	12	Manerhamilton.
2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3	Mohill.
1	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	11	2	2	11	Mount Bellew.
2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	5	4	2	Oughterard.
-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	1	7	6	Portlanna.
2	7	12	-	1	1	2	8	12	10	21	22	Rosecommon.
2	2	10	-	1	1	3	2	11	12	10	22	Sligo.
2	7	12	-	-	-	2	7	12	2	0	17	Stokestown.
4	12	17	-	1	1	4	14	18	7	10	22	Swineford.
-	6	2	1	1	2	1	7	3	2	0	16	Toberecurry.
1	4	5	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	4	7	Tum.
1	2	4	-	-	-	1	2	4	4	2	7	Westport.
72	96	171	8	12	26	81	116	127	120	121	241	Total, Connaught.

PROVINCES.

194	123	372	30	22	22	214	220	454	595	722	1,348	ULSTER.
204	241	445	62	22	111	266	264	536	352	771	1,320	MUNSTER.
216	229	308	21	42	95	267	224	601	486	740	1,256	LEINSTER.
72	22	171	8	12	26	81	116	197	120	121	241	CONNAUGHT.
677	512	1,468	127	146	305	514	664	1,778	1,711	2,481	4,312	TOTAL, IRELAND.

APPENDIX E.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Disposal of Lunatics who were confined in Local and District Prisons during the Year ended 31st December, 1894.

Classification of Lunatics.	Number Remanded to County or District Prisons, 1894.			Number Committed and Remanded to Prison during the Year ended 31st December, 1894.			Total Number in Prisons during the Year 1894.			Disposal, (Discharged, and Died).															Total Number of Discharges, or Deaths, during the Year.			Numbering in Prisons on 31st Decem- ber, 1894.			
										Remanded to District Prisons by Warrants of the Local Authorities.			Remanded to the General Prison by order of the Local Authorities.			Discharged by order of the Local Authorities.			Discharged by order of the Prison Commissioners.			Died.									
Persons acquitted of offences on the ground of insanity.	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons found insane while awaiting trial, or on arraignment, and incapable of pleading.	—	—	—	12	2	12	12	2	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, who became insane in prison.	—	—	—	42	24	27	42	24	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons committed in default of money to keep the peace, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to, commitment.	—	—	—	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons committed under the Vagrancy Act, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to, commitment.	—	—	—	2	2	12	2	2	12	2	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	—	—	—	78	30	128	78	30	128	42	42	42	42	42	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Includes persons committed from previous years, who were committed three times within the year, and also persons discharged from the previous year.

TABLE II.—Showing the Number and Disposal of Persons confined in Convict Prisons who were or became insane during the year ended 31st December, 1894.

	Convicts.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining in custody on 31st December, 1893, . . .	—	—	—
Became insane during the year ended 31st December, 1894,	8	2	10
Total number in custody during the Year,	8	2	10
Removed, Discharged, Died:			
Removed to Dundrum Asylum by warrant of Lord Lieutenant,	8	2	10
Discharged by order of Lord Lieutenant, or on expiration of sentence,	—	—	—
Otherwise removed from Prisons,	—	—	—
Died,	—	—	—
Total Removed, Discharged, and Died,	8	2	10
Remaining in Prisons on 31st December, 1894, . . .	—	—	—

NOTE.—The cases shown in this Table are also included in Table I.

APPENDIX F.

ARMAGH
ASYLUM.

MEMORANDA OF INSPECTIONS.

ARMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on
29th Oct.,
1894.
Statistics.

There are at present 411 patients (193 men and 218 women) on the register of this asylum. Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On Register at last visit,	180	205	385
Admitted since,	49	53	102
	229	258	487
Discharged recovered,	13	23	41
Discharged unrecovered,	4	1	5
Died,	14	16	30
	36	40	76
	193	218	411
On Register at this date,	193	218	411
Absent on Probation, on Pass, or by Escape,			nil
Resident at this date,	193	218	411
Percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1894,	30.7	45.3	40.1
Percentage of deaths on average number resident in 1894,	7.4	7.6	7.4
Number of paying patients,	3	2	5

Amount received for paying patients,	£ 84 15 9
Average payment for paying patients,	17 7 9
Average annual cost per head per patient,	22 1 8

High rate of
recovery.

These figures show an active movement in the population, and at the same time disclose very satisfactory results of treatment. The rate of recovery is high, while there is evidence that no obstacle is put in the way of the discharge of such unrecovered patients as can be properly managed out of the asylum.

The health statistics are as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed,	6	5	11
In bed for serious illness,	4	—	4
In bed from age or debility,	2	3	5
In bed from violence or excitement,	—	1	1
Patients having bedsore, under restraint, or in seclusion,			nil
Epileptics,	15	16	31
Actively suicidal,	1	16	17
General Paralytics,	2	—	2
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation,	1	6	7
Wet beds reported last night,	3	6	9
Patients nursed by attendants,	15	11	26

The entries in the register of seclusion refer to the seclusion of four men and eight women for short periods on different occasions. It has not been found necessary to place any patient in mechanical restraint.

ARMAGH
ASYLUM.

Absence of
restraint.
Dietary.

The asylum dietary is liberal, while it has been found practicable to dispense with the use of narcotics and stimulants, except in the hospital wards.

The details of the deaths which have occurred since last visit are the following :—

	Age at death.	
	Males.	Females.
Cerebral degeneration,	-	61
Valvular disease,	64	-
Chronic diarrhoea,	-	36
Valvular disease,	-	22
Epilepsy,	-	20
Gangrene of forearm,	-	45
Phthisis pulmonalis,	-	24
Senile decay,	73	-
Pneumonia (following influenza),	63	-
Melancholic exhaustion,	-	40
Musical exhaustion,	-	38
Cancer,	-	61
Valvular disease,	66	-
Phthisis,	-	54
Senile decay,	75	-
Dysentery,	63	-
Gangrene of leg,	78	-
Phthisis,	49	-
Phthisis,	-	32
General debility,	-	80
Phthisis,	-	31
Musical exhaustion,	65	-
Bright's disease (chronic),	60	-
Senile decay,	-	75
Cardiac degeneration,	77	-
Erysipelas,	55	-
Bright's disease (chronic),	-	65
Enteric fever,	51	-
Cerebral degeneration,	-	65
Melancholic exhaustion,	78	-

The average age of the men at death was 61.42 and of the women 46.12 years.

- ARMAGH ASYLUM.** Post-mortem examinations were made in seven of these cases, and the coroner did not consider it necessary to hold an inquest in any instance.
- Autopsies.** The only serious casualty was the fracture of a collar-bone in a male patient (H. W.), which occurred by his being suddenly pushed down in the passage leading from the dining-hall by another patient.
- Accident.**
- Sickness.** There have been two cases of zymotic disease—one of scarlatina and one of enteric fever.
- Employment.** The table of employment shows a still increasing number of patients for whom occupation is found; until now practically none, except the bodily sick or acutely excited, are left unemployed. The number of women employed at needlework or knitting is very large, and in this connection it is impossible to praise too much the zeal and activity of the Matron, Mrs. Bright, who lives among the patients and supervises the female staff, setting the attendants an example of interest in, and kindness to, the patients.

TABLE OF EMPLOYMENT.

	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in wards,	29	24
As garden or field labourers,	74	-
As farm servants,	7	-
As messengers,	1	-
As stokers,	1	-
As tailors,	1	-
As shoemakers,	5	-
As upholsterers,	14	4
As painters,	2	-
As joiners,	1	-
As plumbers,	1	-
In the kitchen,	6	-
In the laundry,	1	26
In officers' quarters,	-	8
At needlework,	-	123
At knitting,	-	43
Total employed,	143	166
Unemployed because of:—		
(a.) mental condition,	16	12
(b.) bodily condition,	20	6
(c.) suitable work not available,	21	21
(d.) other causes,	14	4
Total unemployed,	51	23

The salaried staff of the establishment consists of:—

ARMAGH
ASYLUM

Nature of Office.	Number of Persons.	Nature of Office.	Number of Persons.
Medical Superintendent,	1	Cook,	1
Visiting Physician,	1	Housemaid,	1
Chaplain,	3	Laundresses,	2
Clerk,	1	—	—
Gardener,	1	Attendants.	
Gatekeeper,	1	Head Male,	1
Sickler,	1	Head Female,	1
Timber,	1	Ordinary Male,	13
Joiner,	1	Ordinary Female,	11
Shoemaker,	1	Night Male,	1
Painter,	1	Night Female,	1
—	—	Nurse, Male Hospital,	vacant
Matron,	1	Seamstress,	1

The proportion of attendants to patients is small; and it will be necessary for the Governors, having regard to the increased number of female patients, to appoint additional female attendants. It is not easy to estimate the exact number of attendants required in each asylum, but it may be broadly stated that there should not be less than one to every ten patients, exclusive of night attendants, artisans, and laundresses.

The ventilation of No. 8 division dormitory, containing eleven beds, referred to in my last memorandum of inspection, has been improved; while the following alterations and improvements have also been carried out during the year:—

Alterations
and Improvements.

1. The single rooms in No. 2 division concreted, ventilated, and re-sealed in pitch pits.
2. Bathroom in male division re-tiled.
3. Male and female hospitals re-ventilated, and renovated.
4. General repairs to roof of institution.
5. Turret-clock repaired, and painted.
6. Exterior of all windows painted.
7. Back entrance re-modelled.
8. Gas lamps erected at front entrance lodge.
9. Water laid on to front entrance lodge.

A structural improvement which would have a marked effect on the inside appearance of the asylum, and on the cheerfulness of the patients' rooms, would be the lowering of the windows. Similar work has been, or is being, carried out in other of our asylums with the marked approval of all who have seen it: although it is necessarily a slow, and difficult task when dealing with a cut-stone building such as Armagh. I trust the Resident Medical Superintendent may, with the approval of his Board, see his way to starting the work next year, by the help of asylum labour, with or without financial assistance in the shape of a loan from the Board of Control.

Lowering of
windows
recommended.

It is scarcely necessary for me to remind the Governors how overcrowded this asylum is, or how admirable the management is, under such conditions; and how clean and tidy the different divisions and wards are.

Overcrowded,
but manage-
ment good.

ARMAGH ASYLUM.	are. The heating is, in those parts of the building to which it extends, satisfactory, but it is desirable to extend it to the end rooms—the connections being already provided.
Heating arrangements.	It is also most important that the stores should be heated, as I found their walls damp, and mildewy.
General condition.	It is impossible to visit Armagh asylum and not carry away pleasing recollections. It seems to me an admirably managed institution. The Resident Medical Superintendent is, as it were, the pivot on which a public asylum works; and undoubtedly, Dr. Graham is imbued with the proper spirit of devotion to duty, and sympathy with, and interest in the lives of the suffering class committed to his charge.
Erection of hospital.	In order to meet the overcrowding, the Governors of this small lenacy district, with a liberal and far-sighted policy which does them great honour, are erecting a new and very beautiful asylum hospital. The walls of this building are now appearing over ground, and when completed it will not alone meet the overcrowding, but it will provide the most advanced methods of treating acute and curable cases. As soon as rooms are provided in the new building, it will be necessary for the Governors, in accordance with the requirements of the Privy Council Rules, to appoint an Assistant Medical Officer.
Desirable to extend estate	It will be also most desirable to extend the asylum estate so as to provide further means of employment and recreation for the patients. The working of enlarged farms is, I am glad to state, proving in many instances a financial success.
Books.	I inspected the different books and registers, and found them duly posted, except the Exara Diet book, which the Clerk had omitted to write up for a considerable time past, and the Case Book in which the Resident Medical Superintendent, in the absence of an Assistant Medical Officer, cannot find time to enter fully the particulars of each case.

29th October, 1894.

BALLINASLOE ASYLUM.

BALLINASLOE DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on 2nd Nov., 1894.	There are at present on the books of this Asylum the names of 849 patients (494 males and 348 females), being 100 in excess of the estimated accommodation. At the March meeting of the Board of Governors a deputation from the Board of Control laid before the Governors certain suggestions for the necessary enlargement and improvement of the institution, viz. :—the building of a detached hospital to contain 200 patients for the treatment of the sick, acute, and recent cases requiring special care; structural alterations in the main building so as to accommodate 50 additional patients; and the erection of additional sanitary blocks. These works were agreed to by the Board of Governors; and the plans are at present being prepared by the Architect. Some unavoidable delay has taken place in the preparation of these plans, caused partly by the death of the late Architect, and partly by the difficulty in determining the most suitable alterations to make in the old building. Certain other necessary works should also be carried out at the same time. The scullery attached to the kitchen is not sufficiently large for the requirements of the asylum. A useful scullery could be easily provided by throwing the dairy, meat, and
Scullery, kitchen, stores, and workshops.	

potato stores into one. The potato steamer should then be removed into the scullery so provided, leaving the kitchen free for the cooking of the meals. Suitable stores should be erected for meat, milk, vegetables, and coals on the site of the old farm buildings, where shops for the various trades, such as tailors, shoemakers, upholsterers should also be placed. The room at present utilised as a tailors' shop should then be converted into a messroom for the male attendants, and a similar room should be provided on the opposite side for the nurses. At present the staff have to take their meals and spend their leisure time in their bedrooms, as no messrooms have been set apart for their use. This is most objectionable for many reasons. It deprives the attendants of the comforts which they ought to enjoy when off duty. It is subversive of discipline, as when an attendant is found in his room, it is impossible to know whether he is on or off duty. It causes dirt and confusion in the wards, and is a source of danger to the patients, as an attendant may forget to lock his door, giving the patients access to his room where knives and forks are scattered about.

BALLINASLOE
ASYLUM

Messrooms for
staff required.

The purchase of the additional land has now been completed and the acquired ground added to the farm, which now consists of 150 acres. The old farm buildings, which were too close to the main building, have been pulled down, and a new farmstead has been erected containing a cowhouse for 36 cows, barns, stables, and piggeries. It will, therefore, be possible at an early date to supply at least part of the milk from the asylum farm. Considering that the contract price for milk is at present nine pence per gallon, this, if properly managed, ought to result in a very great saving. The extension of the farm should, therefore, tend to greater economy in management, but, above everything else, it will serve to render the lives of the male patients happier, and will improve their mental condition. In the Irish district asylums, nearly all the inmates are accustomed to agricultural work, and, therefore, the best means of affording them employment is by providing a sufficient area of land for field labour.

Extension of
farm.

Erection of
farm buildings.

Advantages of
farm extension.

Since the institution was last visited the following changes have taken place amongst the patients:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On Register, 4th April, 1883,	408	336	744
Admitted since,	172	131	303
	580	467	1,047
Discharged recovered,	85	50	135
Discharged unrecovered,	14	8	22
Died,	46	41	87
	145	99	244
Remaining on Register at this date, . .	435	368	803
Absent by escape,	1	—	1
Resident on this date,	434	368	802

- BALIJANASLOW ASYLUM.** As regards chargeability, 480 patients (296 men and 184 women) are chargeable to the County of Galway, 288 (153 men and 135 women) to the County of Roscommon, and 75 (46 men and 29 women) are chargeable to the County of the Town of Galway. Of these, 20 men and 6 women contribute something towards their maintenance.
- Autopsies.** As regards the deaths, in 53 cases out of 87 the cause was verified by post-mortem examination. This is a most creditable evidence of the assiduity and love of science displayed by the Assistant Medical Officer.
- Deaths.** In one case the cause of death was misadventure: J. C., a demented and helpless patient, when eating his breakfast was observed by the special attendant in charge of him to show symptoms of choking. Notwithstanding every effort to remove the food from his mouth he never rallied. A Coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict given accordingly. Three deaths are stated to be due to typhoid fever, five to dysentery, and one to erysipelas. These returns would point to some cause existing in the institution inimical to the health of the patients.
- Dysentery.** I regret to say that at the present time one case of dysentery is under treatment in the infirmary, and this disease might be almost said to be endemic in the institution. For this no cause has as yet been found. The water is said to be of excellent quality, and the drainage of the part of the building where the disease occurs is stated to be free from defect. I would suggest, however, that a careful examination of the sewerage should be made by an expert in sanitation.
- Sickness, restraint, and seclusion.** Seventeen patients are to day confined to bed; four from serious illness, nine from old age and debility, three on account of excitement, whilst one man is in seclusion. The returns show that during the past year 4 patients were restrained, while 12 men and 13 women were secluded on seventy-five occasions.
- Suggestions re dinner and dietary.** I saw the patients at dinner in the dininghall. The room is only able to accommodate about 460, so that it is necessary that the males and females should dine at different hours. The dinner is now served with due regard to all the requirements of decency and civilisation; table-cloths, knives, forks, and delf are provided. I would suggest that locked boxes should be got for the knives, and that all should be counted before the patients leave the hall. The patients were most orderly and well-behaved. The dinner consisted of potatoes and mixed milk. This is given on three days of the week. Mixed milk contains very little nourishment, and I fear potatoes will be difficult to procure during the spring. I would, therefore, suggest that bacon and cabbage should be given on Monday as well as Saturday and that Tuesday's dinner should be repeated on Wednesday. I would further suggest that tea should be substituted for cocoa in the evening, as tea is certainly very much better liked by the Irish people, and it is just as cheap.
- Dress.** The patients were fairly neat and tidy in their dress. The male patients' shirts are changed once a week. In the case of workmen and artisans, a second change would be required. It is proposed to introduce greater variety into the women's dresses.
- Employment.** As regards employment, 49 men work on the farm, and 41 at various trades, &c., 54 women go to the laundry, and 80 are employed at needlework, &c. These returns show a very small proportion of patients usefully employed, and every effort should be made by the attendants on both sides of the house to induce the patients to occupy their time in some way: additional occupations should also be supplied, such

as making mattresses, picking hair, breaking stones, &c. I trust when the additional land is under cultivation that the number of men at farm work will be at least doubled.

It is proposed to increase the staff by the addition of two First Class Staff attendants on the male side; this will raise the number of male attendants to a ratio of one attendant to 20 patients: on the female side the proportion is one nurse to 14 patients.

Two attendants do duty at night on each side, but there is no observation dormitory for the care of the suicidal and epileptic patients. Of this latter class there are 65 in the asylum. I understand that the hospital nurse intends to retire at an early date owing to bad health; when a vacancy occurs, I hope the Governors will see fit to appoint at least one hospital trained nurse.

With regard to amusements, a band has lately been started amongst the attendants. Books and papers seemed to be distributed freely amongst the patients: parties of about 200 men and 30 women are occasionally taken for walks in the country, and a certain number are allowed to attend the Horse Show, Athletic Sports, &c., &c.

The Chaplains' Books show that on last Sunday 186 men and 91 women assisted at Mass, while 3 men and 7 women were present at the Protestant worship.

The books and registers appear to be carefully posted up. The manner in which the Case-book is kept reflects credit on Dr. Mills. Owing to the increase in the number of patients, the time has now come when an additional medical officer should be appointed. I am sure the Governors will agree with me in thinking that Dr. Fletcher should, whenever it is possible, receive additional assistance in his arduous duties, as the care of over 800 patients is too much for the existing medical staff.

2nd November, 1894.

BELFAST DISTRICT ASYLUM.

I visited this asylum on the 4th December, and saw all the patients then resident. The last inspection was made on the 28th November, 1893, and the following changes have taken place amongst the asylum population since that date:—

BELFAST
ASYLUM.

Inspected on
4th Dec.,
1894.

Statistics.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
On Register at last visit,	425	288	713
Admitted since,	107	103	210
	532	391	923
Discharged recovered,	39	40	79
Discharged unrecovered,	23	29	52
Died,	29	14	43
	81	83	174
On Register at this date (including 55 males, and 14 females at Ballymena Auxiliary).	441	308	749

**BELFAST
ASYLUM.**

These figures show that the number of patients has increased by 34, and I must congratulate Dr. Merrick, the Resident Medical Superintendent, on the manner in which he has guided the institution through what might have proved to be a disastrous period of over-crowding.

The numbers of patients chargeable to each portion of the district are as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
County of Antrim,	212	122	334
County of the Town of Carrickfergus,	8	5	13
City of Belfast,	221	181	402
	441	308	749

The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1894 has been, so far, 38·8, while the percentage of the deaths on the average number resident has been as low as 5·9.

Deaths. The deaths, with the exception of two suicides, call for no special remark; twenty-five were due to cerebral degeneration, or nervous exhaustion; lung congestion caused five deaths, and heart disease four; while I have again to notice among the small number of deaths, two which resulted from phthisis (pulmonary consumption); two deaths the result of senile debility; one of general paralysis; one of apoplexy; and one of epilepsy.

Suicides. The following are the details of the two deaths from suicide which occurred during the year :—

W. F. was admitted into the asylum on the 23rd May, 1893, from the Ballymena Workhouse, where he self-inflicted an abdominal wound with a piece of glass. On admission his mental condition was found to be melancholic with a tendency to dementia. Being an old man and in feeble health he was placed in the Asylum Hospital, where he remained until the morning of the 7th January, 1894, when, availing himself of the temporary absence of the attendant, he inflicted an irregular and jagged transverse wound in the upper part of the throat, about four inches long. The larynx was severed from the root of the tongue, and the lingual vessels were divided from above downwards. The patient was immediately seen by the Resident Medical Superintendent, but he never recovered consciousness, and died a quarter of an hour after the infliction of the wound. This had been inflicted by a part of the blade of an old dinner knife, which was found in the covering of the hot-water pipe of the single room in which the act was committed, but it was impossible to trace how the weapon came into the patient's possession. An inquest was held, and the jury found that no blame attached to any of the asylum officials.

The second case (P. M'C.) was admitted on the evening of the 23rd of last April. He was 37 years of age, a sailor, single, and in good bodily health. He was very excited, and was considered to be suffering from acute mania. Next morning, April 24th, he was better and answered questions fairly sensibly, but slowly. He complained of feeling tired, and was ordered to remain in bed in a single room, and to be visited by an attendant every half hour. He took his food fairly well during the day, and was last seen alive at 5 p.m. Twenty-five minutes later, the attendant found him suspended from the ventilator, which was placed a considerable height from the floor, by a long, narrow strip of his sheeting, and quite dead. The ventilator consisted of an iron plate sunk in the wall, and perforated by nine or ten holes. It required all the handiness of a sailor to pass a piece of sheeting or even string through one of these holes, and to bring it back again into the room through a second hole. He, however, managed to do this, and having made the strip of sheeting fast by a knot at the top, he formed a noose round his neck, standing on his bedstead. He then kicked the bedstead away and let himself drop, and was found in this position with his feet about touching the floor. The jury acquitted the asylum authorities of all blame, but, to guard against a similar occurrence in future, the ventilators were replaced by metal plates, perforated by a larger number of smaller ventilating apertures.

BELFAST
ASYLUM.

Since last inspection an observation dormitory, where the suicidal and epileptic cases are kept under constant supervision at night, has been obtained on each side of the house, by gutting the first floor of the building over the hospital. These supervision dormitories accommodate forty men and twenty-nine women, respectively. The new temporary day rooms on the ground floor are now in full occupation, and they have proved of inestimable value, by enabling the noisy and excitable patients to be broken up into smaller groups.

Observation
dormitories.

New day
rooms.

The average capitation cost for 1894 has been £24 15s. 2d.

Financial.

The number of paying patients is thirty-four. These contribute a total of £510 7s. 4d. to the funds of the institution, representing an average payment of £17 6s. 0d.

The number of patients in bed on the day of my inspection was eight, and of these no less than six suffered from the debility of old age. The epileptics number thirty-nine; the actively suicidal, eight; and the general paralytics, five—four men and one woman. The only serious casualty, excluding suicides, was a wound accidentally inflicted by the breaking of a delf chamber.

Patients con-
fined to bed,
&c.

Accident.

The next Table gives the numbers of patients employed on the day of my inspection, and these numbers must be considered to be, under existing circumstances, satisfactory, and reflect credit on the asylum management. With additional land, the number employed at agricultural work may be augmented; and with suitable workshops, the number of patients employed at different trades could certainly be materially increased.

Employment.

BELFAST
ASYLUM.

TABLE.

	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	48	25
As garden or field labourers,	127	—
„ clerks,	1	—
„ messengers,	12	7
„ stokers,	1	—
„ tailors,	7	—
„ shoemakers,	1	—
„ upholsterers,	25	—
„ painters,	2	—
„ joiners,	7	—
„ masons,	1	—
In the kitchen,	6	1
„ the laundry,	5	21
„ officers' quarters,	4	2
At needlework,	—	27
„ knitting,	—	52
	221	176

No zymotic
disease.

There was no case of zymotic disease during the year.

Restraint and
seclusion.

The registers of restraint and seclusion show that three women wore a camisole during a total period of twenty hours during the year, while nineteen men and three women were, on forty-two occasions, locked in single rooms during a total duration of 158 hours.

New asylum
to be erected.

I need no longer dwell on the defects of the existing asylum, as regards both structure and site, as the Governors have, with a liberality creditable alike to their intelligence and humanity, agreed to the purchase of one of the most beautiful estates in the neighbourhood of Belfast with a view to the erection thereon of a new and modern asylum. The mansion, which stands in the demesne, will be immediately converted into accommodation for eighty male patients, and this step will, to some extent, lessen the great overcrowding which exists on the male side of the asylum, while it is proposed to commence the erection of a chronic block for 200 patients on the new site, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

Books.

Divine service.

I examined the different statutory books, and found them fully posted to date. The numbers attending Divine Service are shown by the Chaplains' books to be :—

	Males.	Females.
Mass	70	33
Church of Ireland Service,	61	30
Presbyterian Service,	52	46

In concluding this memorandum, I desire to record my appreciation of the zeal and practical ability which the Resident Medical Superintendent and the Assistant Medical Officer bring to bear in the management of an institution, the administration of which is rendered exceedingly difficult from the structural defects and overcrowding which exist. I found every part of the asylum free from dirt, and that due attention was bestowed on the patients' personal cleanliness. I noticed that many of the wards were rendered brighter and more cheerful by the introduction of cheap prints, books, illustrated newspapers, and games. There have been many associated entertainments during the winter, and in connection with these the grand piano, so kindly presented to the institution, has proved a most valuable gift.

BELFAST
ASYLUM.Zeal and
ability of
Medical officersGeneral
condition.

Amusements.

2nd January, 1895.

CARLOW DISTRICT ASYLUM.

CARLOW
ASYLUM.

I visited this institution on the 22nd, and again on the 27th instant, and was greatly pleased to find that so much progress has been made in the various alterations and improvements which have been so long and so urgently required.

Inspected on
22nd and 27th
Nov., 1894.

The building of the boiler house and laundry is now almost completed; a new system of drainage has been laid down and connected with the town sewer outside the boundary wall, and two sanitary annexes are now in progress. Various alterations have also been carried out in the main building—two dormitories have been provided by the removal of useless walls: these are already in use, and afford excellent accommodation. In the old refractory wards the objectionable single rooms have been removed, the windows lowered, and the whole space will be thrown into a dayroom. The kitchen has also been enlarged, and will be provided with suitable cooking apparatus.

Alterations
and improve-
ments.

Since the asylum was last inspected the following changes have taken place amongst the patients:—

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On Register, 15th June, 1893, . . .	180	148	328
Admitted since,	53	44	97
	233	192	425
Discharged recovered,	24	19	43
Discharged unrecovered, . . .	6	7	13
Died,	18	14	32
	42	40	82
On Register at this date, . . .	191	162	353

showing an increase in that period of time of 15 patients.

Of these numbers 139 patients are chargeable to the County of Carlow, and 204 to the County of Kildare.

**CARLOW
ASYLUM.**

In five cases contributions are made by friends towards the maintenance of patients, the sums received amounting to £205 5s. 1d.

Deaths.

The causes of death call for no remarks, except that in five cases death is stated to be due to exhaustion from chronic mania. I think more definite returns should be given in such cases. I am sorry to find that for another year in no case has the cause of death been verified by post-mortem examination. I trust that, now that an Assistant Medical Officer has been appointed, when a proper dead-house is provided, these examinations will be the invariable rule when the sanction of the friends can be obtained.

**Accidents,
sickness,
restraint and
seclusion.**

During the year, in no case was it considered necessary to hold a Coroner's inquest; no serious accident is recorded; there was no outbreak of zymotic or epidemic disease; nor is there any record of either restraint, or seclusion, but during my visit I found one man locked in his room on account of excitement. In future when a patient is locked in a single room during the day, it must be returned as seclusion. Three men are returned as confined to bed; one from serious illness, one from old age, and one from excitement.

Overcrowding.

The various building operations at present being carried out must of necessity cause confusion, and add to the overcrowding of the wards. The difficulty in finding accommodation has been partly met by the erection of temporary sheds. I fear, however, that when the cold weather comes in, these sheds, unless heated in some way, will be found too cold, at any rate for sleeping in.

Clothing.

Notwithstanding these difficulties in the management of the institution, I am glad to say that I observed a very great improvement in the condition of the patients. They were clean and neat in their persons and in their dress. The women especially were most becomingly dressed, and both men and women showed evidence of care and attention on the part of the staff. The bedding also was much improved. The greater number of the beds are now supplied with hair mattresses and wire bottoms. The linen was clean, and the blankets of good quality. On the male side the weight of bed clothes should now be somewhat increased at the approach of cold weather, but up to this there has been no reason for complaint. The clothes presses on the female side were found in perfect order, and considering the great want of storeroom accommodation, their condition reflects credit on those in charge.

Bedding.**Employment.**

The returns of employment show that 20 men are employed on the farm, and 9 assist at various trades. Of the women, 26 work in the laundry, and 74 sew and knit. These returns show a very small proportion of men usefully employed, and I think every effort should be made to provide additional work for them. With this view I think the small number of acres (16) at present available for tillage should be used entirely as a market garden to provide vegetables for the patients, and that the land should be dug and not ploughed. Other occupation should also be provided, such as making mattresses, breaking stones, &c.

**Additional
land.**

Having regard to the very great importance of providing additional occupation, I would again ask the Governors to consider the advisability of increasing the extent of the farm. The Governors must be aware that nothing is of such importance in the treatment of the insane as ample means of employment. The amount of land attached to the Carlow Asylum is less than that of any other similar institution in

Ireland. In Cork, Waterford, Mullingar, Kilkenny, Monaghan, and Oueagh the farms have been, or are about to be increased, and I would ask the Governors of the Carlow Asylum, who are doing so much to improve the condition of the insane poor, to provide the additional means of occupation. The outlay required for the purchase of land should not mean any additional burden on the ratepayers, as, if the farm is well managed, it ought to prove a financial success, and to pay a large per-centage on the initial cost. This has been the result elsewhere. In every asylum with which I am acquainted a yearly gain is shown on the number of acres under cultivation.

CARLOW
ASYLUM.

I am glad to see that every effort is now being made to provide extended exercise for the patients. Eighty men and fifty-eight women are taken twice weekly for walks on the country roads, while 130 men and 115 women walk daily round the grounds.

According to the Chaplains' books, 92 men and 49 women were present at Mass on last Sunday, and 23 men and 11 women attended the Protestant Service.

The Governors have had under consideration the report of the Auditor on the accounts for the year 1893, reflecting on the manner in which the accounts were kept, and have passed a resolution calling on the Clerk to resign. It would appear to me to be important that the audit for the current year should be made as soon as the terms of the Act will permit, as the Storekeeper lately appointed is as yet inexperienced in the duties of his office, and his books, as far as I am capable of forming an opinion, would appear to require to be kept with greater accuracy and care, and to be more frequently checked.

The meat supplied by contract I was not able to see, as there was none in store. It is stated to be of good quality, and is certainly obtained most economically. The other provisions obtained under contract, which I saw, could not be objected to.

The dietary has been recently revised, but, owing to the want of appliances for cooking, it has been found difficult to adhere to it. I trust, however, that within a few weeks the kitchen will be in full working order, and that then the meals will be provided in accordance with the diet scale, and with due regard to the comfort of the patients.

During my visit I was glad to see great improvement in the service of the food. The dinner was given to the patients with due regard to order and propriety, the tables were properly furnished with delf, knives, forks, and tablecloths.

I have to call attention to the large expenditure on wines and spirits, amounting during the year 1893 to £160 9s. 6d., or an average cost per patient of 9s. 9d., the second highest of any asylum in Ireland. I find, on referring to the provision book, that for the week ending 29th September of this year—74½ glasses of whiskey, 7 glasses of wine, and 159 pints of portor were issued. I in no way wish to interfere with the medical officers in the discharge of their duties to the sick, nor would I wish to appear in any way desirous of depriving the inmates of any of their proper comforts; I would merely point out that in asylums of the present day it is deemed more prudent to provide other forms of indulgence for the insane, and to confine the issue of stimulants to those who are bodily sick.

Large consumption of
wines and
spirits.

- CARLOW ASYLUM.**
Staff. No addition has been made to the ordinary staff of attendants, who now number 14 on the male, and 13 on the female side, giving a proportion of attendants to patients of about one to twelve. Such a staff should be fully capable of ministering to the requirements of the patients under their charge.
- Appointment of Assistant Medical Officer.** Since the last report the office of Assistant Medical Officer has been created, an addition to the staff which will, I believe, prove a distinct boon to the institution. Dr. Fitzgerald, who has been lately appointed, appears to take a keen interest in his work, and has already done much in recording the histories of the lately admitted patients, as shown by the Casebooks. The other books prescribed by law are carefully kept, with the exception of the Medical Journal. Weekly entries must in future be made in this book, in accordance with 8 & 9 Vic., cap 107, section 25.
- Books.**
- Death of Dr. MacDowell.** I cannot close my report without expressing my regret at the loss the institution has sustained by the death of Dr. MacDowell, who was so long connected with the staff as Visiting Physician.

27th November 1894.

CASTLEBAR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

CASTLEBAR ASYLUM.

Inspected on
30th and 31st
October, 1894.

I have this day completed the annual inspection of the Castlebar District Asylum. Since it was last reported on, in October, 1893, the following changes have taken place:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at that date,	264	173	437
Admitted since,	61	43	104
	325	216	541
Discharged recovered,	26	12	38
Discharged unrecovered,	2	2	4
Died,	18	23	40
	40	36	76
Remaining on this date,	279	180	459

showing an increase in that interval of time of fifteen men and seven women. Of the number resident, I find that in only four cases is any contribution made towards the cost of their maintenance.

Sanitary condition.

I cannot speak favourably of the sanitary condition of the institution. An outbreak of fever has been reported to our office, and since the 19th of the month I find that six persons have been attacked. The night attendant was the first case sent to hospital. He is now convalescent, but since this, four male and one female patients have been admitted, of whom one male has died. This asylum has an unfortunate notoriety on account of constant outbreaks of epidemics of a serious kind.

Since the beginning of the year 1889, up to the present date, forty-four cases of typhus fever are stated to have occurred amongst the patients and staff. Outbreaks of this fever are almost unknown in similar institutions throughout the United Kingdom, and the constant recurrence of such an epidemic points to causes existing in the institution prejudicial to the health of the inmates. I may, therefore, point out certain matters which would appear to me directly or indirectly to tend to the insanitary condition of the institution.

CASTLEBAR
ASYLUM.

CAUSES.

1. The water supply, obtained from the deep well, is utterly insufficient, and that obtained from the quarry hole is of very doubtful quality.

Water.

2. The sewage is discharged at no great distance from the building into a stream which also receives the drainage of the gaol and some of the suburbs of Castlebar. In heavy rains this stream overflows its banks, and becomes a lake, and from it, when a strong wind is blowing, the effluvia is carried to the building.

Sewage.

At a conference in the beginning of the year between the members of the Board of Control and a Committee of the Board of Governors, these subjects were discussed. It was then decided to postpone the consideration of an independent supply of water, in the hope that the Town Commissioners of Castlebar would carry out a scheme for the supply of the town, which would also be sufficient for the requirements of the asylum. But this scheme certainly cannot be completed at once, and, in any event, the asylum should have an independent supply to fall back on, in case of need. I would, therefore, suggest that the existing well should be deepened, or another well sunk, in order to afford a sufficient supply during the season. I quite agree with the conclusions of the Committee that the disposal of the sewage is a matter of great difficulty, and that any scheme for so doing may be attended with considerable expense; but having regard to the unhealthy condition of the institution, and to these constant outbreaks of fever, I think that these difficulties must sooner or later be met, and that, therefore, no further time should be lost in adopting a scheme for the disposal of the sewage, and the drainage of the land in immediate proximity to the asylum.

Suggestion for
water supply.

3. I find that on the male side a great number of the patients, at certain times in the day, are crowded into one room. This is the most objectionable apartment in the institution for such a purpose, as it is dark and ill-ventilated, and I cannot but think that the excessive crowding in this room has been the immediate cause of the present outbreak of fever. In my opinion the dayroom and dormitory space provided in the institution is at present, if properly utilised, ample for the accommodation of the existing number of patients. The rooms on the ground floor in the front of the house should be utilised for day use, so as to afford easy access to the patients, whilst upstairs rooms should be utilised as sleeping rooms, as far as possible.

Overcrowding.

In our report for 1893 we made the following remarks:—

"The greater number were found crowded together in one dayroom and one corridor, while a great part of the space intended as dayroom accommodation would not appear to be used. Excellent dayroom accommodation has been provided at very great expense, and we cannot understand why it is not utilised. Many of the dayrooms are practically unfurnished—void even of a chair, and destitute of every appearance of comfort."

This state of things has now been made worse, as two rooms on the ground floor, originally used as dayrooms, are now converted into dining rooms. I admit that the existing diningroom is too small for the number of patients, but the difficulty might be met by having two diners, one after the other, for the male patients.

H

**CASTLEBAR
ASYLUM.****Imperfect
flooring.**

4. Both on the male and female sides rat-holes are to be found on the ground floor, causing a constant source of danger from the emanations arising from the ground underneath, which must be saturated with the washings from the floors, and human excreta. I think steps should at once be taken to have these floors repaired; where they are worn out they should be taken up, the ground concreted, a thin layer of asphalt laid on the top, and on this the boards should be laid so as to make one solid mass. This is a work which ought to be carried out by the asylum artisans, assisted by an extra carpenter.

Laundry.

5. The condition of the laundry was dealt with at the conference already alluded to, and the Governors have now before them a report of their engineer on the subject. The present state of this department renders it almost impossible to wash and dry the amount of clothes required for the use of the inmates.

Mortuary.

6. The present position of the dead-house is most unsuitable, as it is in the immediate neighbourhood of the administrative departments of the institution, affording grounds for fear of infection, and causing confusion and disorganisation in the management of the institution; as on the occurrence of a funeral the crowd attending is brought in close proximity and has easy access to the stores and kitchen. A suitable mortuary ought to be erected at the boundary wall close to the public road, so that the funeral party need not be admitted inside the asylum grounds.

**Suggested
remedies.**

With reference to the immediate steps to be taken to prevent the spread of the existing epidemic, I would suggest:—

Immediate.

- (1.) That all floors, walls, and furniture of rooms should be thoroughly washed with a solution of corrosive sublimate (1 in 1,000). (Notice should, however, be given to the attendants of the poisonous nature of this solution.) The drains should also be daily flushed with a similar solution, and the floors of the sleeping rooms sprinkled every morning with a solution of eucalyptus oil.
- (2.) That the dayrooms already referred to, where the disease first broke out, should be closed for the present; the floors should be taken up, and a new floor laid down on concrete as I have already described.

As regards the improvement of the sanitary condition of the asylum in the future, I would suggest that:—

Future.

- (1.) A steam disinfectant should be obtained, in which the clothes of newly admitted patients should be thoroughly purified.
- (2.) The temperature in the corridors and sleeping rooms should be raised.

Heating.

The Governors will have before them at their next meeting a scheme for artificial heating. The Architect recommends the adoption of the "Plenum" system. I can only say that in those English Asylums where it has been introduced, the results are said to be most satisfactory, as the system combines ventilation with heating. Any plan which would do away with the constant damp prevailing in every part of the building must improve the health of the patients, and preserve the fabric from decay.

Dinner.

I saw the patients at dinner. The service of the meal is improved by the introduction of delf bowls, plates, and spoons, but no tablecloths are yet given, nor would this be possible owing to the deficient washing appliances.

The dietary on some days of the week is certainly inferior to that in other similar institutions, and depends for its nourishing properties almost entirely on potatoes; when these fail, I think the meat ration should be increased, and issued on six days of the week.

CARLISLE
ASYLUM.
Dietary.

On examining the expenditure on wines and spirits, to which attention was called in last report, I was glad to find that the issue of stimulants has been reduced to proper limits, and that these extras are now only given in cases requiring such treatment on medical grounds.

Reduction in
use of stimu-
lants.

The clothing of the patients is fairly good, but the men still wear frieze at all seasons of the year. I would suggest the substitution of tweed, which is cheaper, and would make the men look tidier and cleaner. The bedding is sufficiently warm, and the linen is fairly clean. Straw is still largely used, but by degrees hair mattresses are being substituted. The Governors, I understand, propose to obtain the services of an upholsterer, who would train one of the staff in making mattresses. By this means the work will be done more economically, and suitable employment will be afforded for many of the patients who are unable to work out of doors.

Clothing.

Bedding.

On my visit I found that (excluding the cases in the fever hospital) 12 men and 6 women were confined to bed suffering from various diseases, or from debility and old age.

Sickness.

Since the date of last inspection 18 men and 22 women have died. All deaths are stated to have been due to natural causes, but in no case was the cause of death verified by post mortem examination. No Coroner's Inquest was held, nor has there been any death from suicide, or any serious accident.

Deaths.

Nine men and four women have been secluded, the men on 15 occasions, and the women on 24. There is no entry of restraint.

Seclusion.

The returns of employment show that 40 patients work on the farm, and 17 assist the artisans at various trades. Of the women, 29 work in the laundry, and 22 at needlework and knitting. These returns show a very small proportion of patients engaged in useful work, and every effort should be made by the staff to encourage the patients to occupy themselves in various ways. The number employed on the farm might be largely increased, and additional means of occupation, such as picking hair, or breaking stones, ought to be provided. On the female side the small number of patients employed certainly does not reflect credit on those whose duty it is to look after them. In my opinion the importance of employment in the treatment of the insane cannot be over-estimated, as it renders them happy and contented, and raises them from the condition of mere animals, wandering listlessly about a yard, to the status of useful human beings.

Employment.

Importance of.

I would, therefore, ask the Governors to consider the advisability of making an addition to the farm. The land at present under cultivation only amounts to something under 15 acres. This is certainly not sufficient to afford employment to such a number of male patients, all coming from agricultural districts. I can urge this subject on the Governors, as it is also a question of economy. An increase of the farm, instead of meaning additional outlay, should tend to a decrease in the cost of maintenance.

Urges exten-
sion of farm.

The Governors have lately, at the suggestion of my colleague, with great liberality increased their staff by the appointment of an additional day and night attendant on each side, thus raising the proportion of attendants to patients on the male side to 1 to over 16, and on the female side to 1 nurse to 15 patients; not a strong staff by any means. I would be slow, however, to suggest any further increase for the

Increase in
staff.

- CASTLEBAR ASYLUM.** present. The male staff might, however, be strengthened by allotting to the hall porter certain ward duties, as he does not appear to have sufficient to fully occupy his time, at his present post.
- Night.** I am sorry I cannot report much improvement in the care of the patients during the night, as on the morning of my visit the number of wet beds found was 14 on the male, and 7 on the female side.
- Appointment of Assistant Medical Officer.** Since I last visited this asylum the Governors have, at the suggestion of my colleague, appointed an Assistant Medical Officer. This appointment will, I have every hope, tend to the better management of the institution, and to the improved care of the insane; and in making this addition to the staff the Governors have shown the interest which they take in the welfare of the insane poor of the district. I trust, however, that no delay will take place in providing apartments in the institution for the medical officer selected for the post; otherwise the value of his services will be greatly lessened.
- Matron and head nurse.** I understand that both the matron and head nurse intend at an early date to apply for their superannuation. Both officials have an honourable record of many years' public service, and deserve whatever pension the Governors are willing to award them; I would suggest, however, that their retirement should not be longer delayed, as it is of the utmost importance that the supervision of the female department of the institution should be committed to an active and thoroughly trained official. With this view the office of matron might be abolished, and a head nurse appointed at a somewhat higher salary than that sanctioned for the existing office (say £40 per annum, rising to £50, with allowances valued at £40). This official should have at least three years' training in a public hospital, and should not be above forty years of age. This is the recommendation which we have made when vacancies occur on the female staff of public asylums, as, in our opinion, the appointment of a thoroughly trained head nurse, who would spend her whole time in the wards of the institution, and supervise the conduct of the female staff, would tend to better discipline, whilst the abolition of the post of matron, which is no longer considered necessary, would result in a considerable saving. Another benefit to be derived in this case would be that the rooms now occupied by the matron would be left vacant for the use of the Assistant Medical Officer.
- Books.** I examined the various books and registers. I trust, as soon as the Assistant Medical Officer takes up duty, greater care will be displayed in the manner in which the medical records are kept, and that the attendants will be trained in their various duties, amongst others, to make accurate returns of the various duties performed by them. New forms for this purpose are much required. The Chaplains' books show that on last Sunday 80 men and 76 women attended Mass, 6 men and 4 women were present at the Episcopalian Service, and 3 women attended the Presbyterian Service.
- Divine service.**

1st November, 1894.

CLONMEL DISTRICT ASYLUM.

CLONMEL
ASYLUM.

Since the last report of inspection of this institution has been made, various structural alterations and improvements have been carried out, including the re-building and extension of the female dining-room, the erection of a new block for the accommodation of 40 females, and the re-modelling of the laundry. These buildings have now been some time completed, and are in general use. As far as I am able to form an opinion, these alterations and additions have added much to the comfort of the patients; have tended to facilitate the administration of the asylum; and have provided excellent accommodation, so far as it goes. The day-room is spacious, bright, and well ventilated; the enlargement of the dining-room admits of all the inmates of the female house dining together; and the laundry is fitted with modern machinery, including an ironing machine, and a drying closet ventilated by a "Blackman" fan, rendering the drying of the clothes for the whole asylum a matter of the greatest ease. I am sorry to say, however, that this extra accommodation still falls short of the requirements of the district. It has as yet been found impossible to accommodate in the building set apart for the females, the 32 sick and infirm women who are at present located in the male house. The day-rooms are still overcrowded, both in the male and female divisions, producing noise and excitement from the large number of insane persons congregated together in these rooms. I, therefore, must repeat the suggestions made in former reports that the Governors should take into consideration the question of still farther increasing the accommodation for the insane poor of the district. This might be met by the erection of a detached block for the treatment of the sick and infirm, and those requiring special supervision. The existing infirmary wards in both divisions of the institution are ill-suited for their purpose, as they are not on the ground floor, thus rendering it difficult for these infirm and helpless people to get into the open air; and there is no provision for the treatment of infectious illness.

Inspected on
13th Dec.,
1891.Alterations and
improvements.Additional
accommodation
still required.

In the event of the outbreak of an epidemic, no means exist of isolating the patients first attacked and thus preventing the disease spreading through the institution. A hospital block, providing accommodation for 40 of each sex, would be sufficient for the treatment of the sick and infirm requiring special care, and would set free sufficient space for the reception of fresh admissions for some time to come.

Hospital block
suggested.

The male dining-room would require enlargement, as owing to the increase in the number of patients, it is no longer capable of affording room for the number of male patients who have to use it, and some of the patients have to dine in their day-rooms. A scullery for washing the plates and dishes used in the male dining-room is also much required.

Male dining-
room and
scullery.

The following alterations, repairs, and improvements have been carried out during the year by the aid of the staff:—

Alterations,
repairs, and
improvements

1. Female day-room enlarged by removing partition wall and throwing dormitory into it. This room has been re-floored, painted, and the windows lowered.
2. A new board-room, adjoining office, has been provided, and suitably fitted up.
3. A large dormitory and twenty single rooms have been boarded. Ten rooms have been provided with modern door handles,

**CLOSING
ASYLUM.**

opening from the outside, so that the patients are no longer disturbed by the night attendant's key. The window at the end of this corridor has been enlarged.

4. Additional sanitary accommodation has been provided in different parts of the institution.
5. A tank has been erected in the engine-yard to flush the drain-pipes.
6. A louvre has been put into the roof of the scullery, and the windows removed.
7. A bridge over the passage to the farm has been renewed.
8. New beams to support ceiling and hay windows of No. 2 Female Ward have been placed in position.
9. One hundred yards of drain-pipes have been laid.

Statistics. Since the date of last inspection, 119 patients have been admitted, 53 have been discharged recovered, 6 have been removed, and 81 have died, leaving under care at the present date 326 males and 313 females; total, 639. For 15 of these patients small contributions are made by relations, ranging in amount from £10 to £25 per annum.

Sickness. On the date of my visit 20 patients were confined to bed. Of these, 12 suffered from bodily disease, and 8 remained in bed on account of old age and debility. No one was secluded or restrained, but since the last inspection 3 men and 2 women have been secluded for a total duration of 34 hours, and 1 man and 2 women have been restrained, to prevent self-mutilation, destruction of clothing, and breaking of windows. The epileptics number at present 27 men and 16 women, and the epileptics and suicidal patients sleeping under constant supervision are now 39 on the male, and 20 on the female side.

Night attendants. The night attendants are still two on each side. I cannot help repeating the observations made in last report, that having regard to the number of patients under care, an addition at least to the female night staff would seem to be required.

Staff. No alteration has been made in the strength of the day staff, which still numbers 21 on the male, and 22 on the female side. It is proposed, however, to add a seamstress, who is to have charge of the cutting out and making of the female clothing. Considering the amount and value of the work carried out in this department, I cannot but think that such an official will be of material service to the institution.

Employment. As regards employment, 73 men work on the farm, and 14 at various trades, and other useful occupation. On the female side, 52 women assist in the laundry, 6 in the kitchen, while 60 sew or knit. All patients physically able are taken for walks around the grounds, and only two men are permanently confined to the airing courts.

Divine service. On last Sunday 195 men and 210 women attended Mass, and 13 men and 9 women went to the Protestant service.

Books. The books and registers appear to be carefully posted up, but I think it might be well if summaries of the attendants' reports were kept by the Head Attendant and the Matron.

Dinner. The provisions which I saw appeared to be of excellent quality. I saw the men and women at dinner in their diningrooms. As I have already stated, the male room is much overcrowded, whereas the female affords excellent accommodation. In both rooms the meal was served with due regard to decency and order.

Urges extension of farm. I must again ask the Governors to take into consideration a matter frequently brought before them in previous reports, viz. :—the purchase of additional land. The Governors must be aware that the extent of the existing farm cannot be sufficient for the employment and exercise of the number of men in the institution, and they are also aware of the

great importance of such employment in the treatment of insanity—providing a means of cure where hope remains, and affording contentment and quietude to those whose disease is incurable. To obtain additional land need not mean any additional cost to the ratepayers, as a large farm should prove a source of revenue, and diminish the cost of maintenance.

20th December, 1894.

CORKMEL
ASYLUM.

CORK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

On the completion of my inspection, commenced on the 15th instant, I find that the following changes have occurred amongst the patients since the last inspection:—

CORK
ASYLUM.
Inspected
15th-17th
November,
1894.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Statistics.
On Register, 15th November, 1893,	581	545	1,126	
Admitted since,	138	155	293	
	739	700	1,439	
Discharged recovered,	69	44	103	
Discharged unrecovered,	17	21	38	
Died,	41	50	91	
	117	115	232	
On Register at this date,	622	585	1,207	

showing an increase of 81 patients during the past year.]

Of these numbers, 47 contribute towards their maintenance sums varying from £5 to £24: the total sum contributed amounting to £585 17s. 2d.

The deaths are stated to have been all due to natural causes. In one instance it was considered advisable to hold an inquest; the verdict of the jury was that death was due to heart disease. Two men and one woman died from typhus fever, and two women from erysipelas. During the year 14 males and 11 females were attacked with this latter disease. Two male patients and three of the staff suffered from typhoid fever. The deaths from typhus fever are difficult to account for, as the cases all occurred at different periods, and the disease did not spread amongst the other inmates. In 19 cases the cause of death was verified by post mortem examination; showing a slight increase in the number of these examinations as compared with last year.

Deaths.

Erysipelas.

Eight serious accidents are recorded, resulting in fracture or dislocation of bones. In one case a fracture of a rib was inflicted in a struggle. The patient suddenly attacked the attendant in whose special charge he was, when being brought in from exercise. A struggle ensued in which the injury was received. The attendant immediately reported the struggle, and the matter was at once investigated. Under the circumstances the attendant was acquitted of any blame.

Accidents.

CORK
ASYLUM.
—
Sickness.
Seclusion and
restraint.

On my visit I found 32 patients in bed (18 men and 14 women); of these 16 men and 7 women were suffering from serious illness. Six women were confined to bed from debility and old age. Two men were secluded on account of excitement, and one woman was under restraint. The records of restraint and seclusion show that one woman has been continuously so treated on account of her dangerous propensities, violence, and excitement; that 5 patients were restrained for various periods to prevent removal of surgical dressings; and that two men were so treated for short periods on account of their violence. Twenty-seven men and 12 women were secluded on 108 occasions.

Alterations
and improve-
ments.

Since the asylum was last visited, the following works have been carried out by the asylum staff:—

Three day-rooms and the Catholic Chapel have been re-floored. An oil store, a harness room, and nine sets of concrete steps at the back of the men's block have been built.

The following works are in progress under contract:—

The connecting passages between the male block and the dining hall.

The sanitary annexes in the old building, two of which have already been completed, and given up for the use of the patients.

The re-modelling and enlargement of the laundry, which has now been fitted with new machinery throughout.

The erection of a lift to the dining hall.

Laundry.

When the laundry has been completed, it ought to be fully capable of meeting all the requirements of this vast establishment. During the alterations the work has been carried on with very great inconvenience. To wash for such immense numbers requires every facility for carrying out the work, and it is certainly most creditable to the staff that these difficulties have been surmounted with so little disturbance to the order and cleanliness of the institution.

Further im-
provements
suggested.

The overcrowding of the old wards has now been relieved by the opening of the new male block, and a number of the wards previously occupied by males are now being prepared for the use of the women. I am pleased to see that the Governors are not losing sight of this opportunity of carrying out various obvious improvements to these buildings. In the connecting passages it is proposed to remove some useless walls, so as to provide a suitable visiting room, and give more space, more light, and more air. I would suggest for their further consideration that the walls dividing some of the dayrooms and dormitories in the front of the building should be removed, so as to throw the two rooms into one. This would afford more adequate day-room space, and would give cross ventilation and more light. The single rooms and dayrooms ought by degrees to be plastered. This is desirable not alone for appearance, but also on the grounds of improved sanitation. The Governors have also had under consideration the fitting up of sleeping rooms for the better care of the suicidal and epileptic. For this purpose four observation dormitories are required, two on each side, one for epileptics and one for suicidal patients. These can be easily and cheaply provided by slight structural alterations in the end corridor of each side; by the provision of three single rooms in the No. 3 female dormitory; and by setting apart a dormitory in the new male block (most suitable for the purpose) for the use of the suicidal male patients.

But the great requirement of this asylum at present is additional accommodation for the staff. On both the male and female sides there is an evident want of suitable rooms for attendants. In large modern asylums it is now the custom to provide special blocks for the female staff, where they sleep and spend their evenings when off duty. The Governors, I believe, propose to erect a second story over the large and lofty dormitory formerly used as a recreation room. My only fear is that the additional rooms thus provided will not be sufficient. It is also suggested to fit up the old farmhouse as a residence for the male attendants. I would urge on the Governors, however, the desirability of building some cottages on the estate for the use of the married members of the male staff. It is only by providing suitable accommodation, and by rendering the staff happy and contented, that faithful and prolonged service from these officials can be expected.

The new male block is now almost full, as it contains at present 352 patients, whilst the estimated accommodation is for 434. Part of the top story is occupied by attendants, as there is no other accommodation at present to be found for them. Many of the rooms are still only partially furnished. The time has now arrived when the furniture required for these rooms, to be supplied by the Board of Control, should be obtained, and all outstanding accounts for expenditure on these works should be closed. The system of heating by the Galton method would appear to work fairly well; but up to this, some difficulty has been experienced in regulating the temperature to the various rooms; some being unduly hot, whilst in others the temperature falls below the proper standard. The rooms were, however, on the day of my visit quite warm enough.

The connecting passage with the new building is now complete.

A large bootroom in connection with this block is much required.

The hospital block, providing, as it does, excellent accommodation for the treatment of the sick and infirm, has its utility greatly impaired by the want of a kitchen, and by the loss of the infectious wing, the apartments of which are at present occupied by the night nurses. An excellent kitchen was originally provided in this block, but has been allowed to fall into disuse. This should be fitted up, and in it the principal cooking for the sick should be carried out, otherwise the food for this class, who above all require care and comfort, must be cold and uncomfortable. The infectious block ought also, as soon as other accommodation for the staff can be found, to be fitted up for the treatment of infectious disease, as unfortunately the history of this institution shows the necessity of provision for the isolation of such disease on its first appearance.

During my visit to the asylum the patients were quiet and well-behaved, with the exception of a few cases in the dayroom set apart for the more troublesome patients. I think the numbers in these divisions are too many, as the collection of so many noisy and dangerous patients in one ward tends to cause increased excitement, and imposes too heavy a responsibility on the attendant in charge of the ward.

The clothing on both sides was fairly good. The dress of the females has been improved by the introduction of greater variety of material, and, as remarked in last year's report, every praise is due to the female staff for the attention given to the making of the women's gowns. The bedding is of good quality, and sufficiently warm. Having regard to the disturbed condition of the laundry, and the want of proper appliances for washing, no fault can be found with the cleanliness of the linen on the patients or on the beds.

CONX
ASYLUM:

Accommoda-
tion for staff.

New male
block.

Heating.

Bootroom
required.

Hospital block

Conduct.

Clothing.

Bedding.

CORK ASYLUM. Employment. Dinner.	The returns of employment show that 169 men work on the farm, whilst 67 are employed at trades and other miscellaneous work. Sixty-four women are employed in the laundry, and 248 sew and knit.
Dietary.	I saw the patients at dinner in their dining hall. This apartment has now become so overcrowded that it is impossible for the patients at some of the tables to partake of their meals with any degree of comfort, or to maintain that order, neatness, and decorum in the service of the meals so important in the treatment of the insane. It is to be hoped that, as soon as possible, arrangements will be made to allow a number of the women to take their meals in the recreation room, thus providing greater space for the others in the large hall.
Increase in staff.	The provisions which I saw appeared to be of excellent quality, and to be supplied at the lowest possible cost.
Retirement of matron.	The dietary continues unchanged. I would suggest to the Governors that tea should be substituted for cocoa in the evening, as cocoa is certainly not a beverage acceptable to the Irish people, and there can be now no advantage to be gained by its use, even on the score of economy, as tea is just as cheap. I would further suggest that bacon and cabbage should be substituted for potatoes and milk on Wednesdays.
Urges increase in medical staff.	The staff has been increased by the addition of seven male and seven female day attendants, and by three male, and three female night attendants. The attendants in absolute charge of the patients during the day now number 49 on the male, and 43 on the female side, giving a ratio of one attendant to twelve patients on the male, and of one nurse to thirteen patients on the female side. These numbers appear to be adequate. The Board of Governors have always shown a desire to provide a staff not alone adequate for the care of the number of patients in the asylum, but sufficient to allow the inmates to have more extended exercise in the open air. At present walking parties consisting of 52 men and 83 women take exercise in the country beyond the grounds of the asylum every week. The advantage of the addition to the night staff is shown by the improvement in the habits of the patients during the night; the wet beds on the morning of my visit only numbering five on the male, and four on the female side.
Divine Service.	I understand that the Matron intends to retire and to seek her well-deserved pension. I am sure the Governors will favourably consider her many years' faithful service. On her retirement Dr. Woods has suggested the abolition of the office of Matron and the appointment of a trained nurse to have charge of the wards, whilst the Assistant Matron should be responsible for the charge of the laundry and sewing. Such is the system now in force in many of the English and Scotch asylums, and it is found to tend to the better management of the female departments, and to economy in the working of the asylum.
	Dr. Woods has also brought under the consideration of the Governors the advisability of increasing the Medical Staff. I cannot too strongly support this proposition: all authorities on asylum management now consider that there should be one medical officer for every 300 patients. This proportion is rendered necessary owing to the number of records which have now to be kept of the histories of the patients in asylums. In the Cork Asylum the buildings are so scattered that the labours of the medical staff are greatly increased thereby, and, as pointed out in last report, it is of the utmost importance that one Assistant Medical Officer should reside in the main building.
	The Chaplains' books show that on last Sunday 210 men and 163 women assisted at Mass, 17 men and 12 women attended the Episcopalian service, and 3 men and 3 women the Presbyterian worship.

I examined the various books and registers. The female Case-Book does not afford efficiently full information with regard to the histories of many of the patients, but this is to be accounted for by the changes which have taken place amongst the Assistant Medical Officers on this side of the house.

CORK
ASYLUM.
Books.

17th November, 1894.

DOWNPATRICK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

DOWNPATRICK
ASYLUM.

I concluded to-day my inspection of this asylum, having spent yesterday and to-day in seeing the patients and going through the different parts of the institution.

Inspected on
5th and 6th
Dec., 1894.

The following changes have occurred among the patients since the Statistical end of December, 1893 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On Register 1st January, 1894,	203	211	414
Admitted since,	70	71	141
Total,	273	282	555
Discharged recovered,	56	23	79
Discharged unrecovered,	10	10	20
Died,	24	24	48
Total,	90	57	147
On Register at this date,	263	225	488
Absent on probation,	—	2	2
Resident at this date,	263	223	486

The percentage of recoveries on admissions for the present year (males 37·14, and females 32·4) is 34·75 ; that of deaths on the average number resident 10, viz. :—males 9·26, and females 10·86. The average cost per head for the year 1893 was £21 4s. 4d. The number of paying patients is 21, contributing £256 4s. 5d. towards their maintenance, the average payment for these patients being £15 2s. 2d.

My colleague and I have had, during the year now closing, three conferences with the Resident Medical Superintendent, and Architect representing the Governors, on the structural wants of the asylum, and the overcrowding which exists, and which manifests itself in such various ways. Plans have been prepared and approved, for the erection of a new female block to accommodate 80 patients, and for the enlargement of the female hospital. Quantities are now in the hands of the Building Surveyor with the view of inviting tenders for the execution of these works, and it is to be earnestly hoped that the actual building operations will commence in the early spring of 1895.

Additional
accommodation

**DOWNSFERRY
ASYLUM.**

**Treatment of
refractory
patients.**

The male refractory block affords a painful example of the evil effects of aggregating a number of excited or excitable patients in a too limited space. There are at present no less than 105 in this division, which, from its gloomy outlook and from the fact that there are no single rooms connected with it, is quite unsuitable for the treatment of noisy and acute cases, while it would make an adequate block for working patients. The Resident Medical Superintendent will, I trust, be able before long to break up these noisy patients into smaller clusters, and dispose them in comparatively small groups in the front portion of the asylum, where their environment would be much more bright and cheerful. No class of patients, however rough and excitable they may be, are more benefited than the so-called refractories, by surrounding them with the amenities of civilized life and objects of interest, which exert a humanizing influence on them.

**Health
statistics.**

The health statistics of the patients on the first day of my visit were as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed to-day,	2	5	7
In bed for serious illness,	1	1	2
In bed from age, or debility,	1	1	2
In bed from violence, or excitement,	—	—	nil
In bed, having bed sores,	—	—	nil
Patients under restraint,	1	—	1
Patients in seclusion,	—	—	nil
Epileptics,	12	10	22
Actively suicidal,	21	31	52
General paralytics,	7	—	7
Epileptic and suicidal,	33	41	74
Wet beds reported last night,	5	2	7
Patients raised by attendants,	7	24	31

What specially strikes one in these figures is the large number of male suicidal and epileptic patients.

**Observation
dormitories.**

Provision has been made in the new plans for a female observation dormitory, but a corresponding observation dormitory for the male suicidal, and for epileptics liable to seizures at night, should be also provided as a matter of course; as without such provision these patients cannot be efficiently safeguarded by the asylum staff; while the Governors cannot be considered to have relieved themselves of the very serious responsibility involved in leaving this class without constant night supervision. It is true, effort is made at present to supervise these patients, but, inasmuch as the night attendant's round occupies about two hours, it is manifest that no serious attempt can be made to keep them under constant observation. Fortunately, a sufficient observation dormitory can be provided at a very small cost in the upper corridor of No. 3 male ward, by gutting a small portion of this floor,

although it would be, if possible, more desirable to house the epileptics on the ground floor both by day and night. I may state in this connection that the removal of partition walls has given a good deal of additional space in other asylums in Ireland, while it has resulted in no injury to, or disfigurement of the buildings.

DOWNPATRICK
ASYLUM.

The only serious casualty recorded is the suicide of a melancholic male patient (J. M.), who committed suicide on the 1st January, by cutting his throat with a dinner knife in the infirmary water-closet. In consequence of this painful occurrence, the Resident Medical Superintendent, acting on our suggestion, has issued an improved instruction card for suicidal patients.

Suicide.

The register of restraint shows that only one patient has been in mechanical restraint during the year. He has worn leather gloves, during interrupted periods for 286 hours, to prevent him injuring his hands by biting. Three men and 23 women have been secluded in locked rooms on 5 and 385 occasions, respectively, for a total duration of 22 hours for the male, and 2,399 hours for the female patients.

Restraint.

Seclusion.

The deaths, 48 in number, would call for no special comment did they not include no less than 18 deaths from dysentery, which appeared in the asylum in an acute and severe form early in the year. There have been in all no less than 58 cases among the patients and 4 among the staff. There have been also 2 cases of erysipelas and 1 of scarlet fever during the year. The occurrence of so much zymotic disease points to the necessity which exists for having a small infectious hospital, in which the early cases of any zymotic disease could be isolated, and treated without risk of infection to the other patients. A suitable detached wooden building of this class could be provided at a comparatively small outlay, and, although such a building would be of a temporary character, it would be likely to last for the next twenty or twenty-five years. The dysentery has now, at least for the present, almost entirely disappeared; but, unfortunately, owing to the faulty habits of the inmates, it is a disease particularly difficult to completely eradicate, once it obtains a footing in a public asylum. Special precaution should be taken, in thoroughly disinfecting the closets and rooms used by patients affected with dysentery. The floors, skirtings, walls, and ceilings of infected rooms should be washed down with some disinfectant solution (such as corrosive sublimate, 1 in 1,000); while the sick patients' clothing and bed covering should also be thoroughly disinfected. If necessary, rooms on the ground floor should have their boards taken up, and the space underneath thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

Deaths.

Sickness.

Zymotic
disease.

The Governors have not only agreed to extend the accommodation on the female side, but they have also obtained sanction for the heating of the male side, including infirmaries; for the improvement and enlargement of the lavatory, baths, and sanitary arrangements; the construction of new fire-escape stairs from male refractory, and of a slaughter-house for the supply of meat to the asylum. They have also agreed to provide a new small detached laundry, but the present laundry also much needs re-arrangement and extension, while the laundry staff, it would seem to me, scarcely possesses the activity and intelligence so necessary for the supervision of acutely insane patients, who often find the best outlet for their excitement in the physical labour of washing, but who, of course, specially need, at the same time, active and intelligent supervision.

Alterations and
improvements
proposed.

Laundry

DOWNPATRICK
ASYLUM.

Staff.

The salaried staff of the establishment consists of:—

	Number of Persons.
Medical Superintendent,	1
Assistant Medical Officer,	1
Chaplain,	1
Clerk and Storekeeper,	1
Land Steward and Gardener,	1
Gatekeeper,	1
Hall Porter,	1
Engineer,	1
Gasman,	1
Baker,	1
Joiner,	1
Tailor,	1
Shoemaker,	1
Painter,	1
Cooks,	2
Laundresses,	2
Attendants:—	
Head Male,	1
Head Female,	1
Ordinary Male,	21
Ordinary Female,	20
Night Male,	2
Night Female,	2
Trained Nurse (Male Hospital),	1
<i>Idem</i> , (Female Hospital),	1

Proposed re-
vision.

It is now proposed:—

1. To abolish the office of Matron, and to appoint a Head Nurse as a substitute.
2. To separate the offices of Clerk and Storekeeper, as has been done in almost all other asylums.
3. Similarly to separate the offices of Assistant Storekeeper and Head Attendant, a combination of office which must take the Head Attendant frequently from his proper sphere of duty in the wards.

Employment.

All these proposals meet with our approval. The employment of the patients is fairly satisfactory, but I venture to hope that the percentage (20) of men employed in agricultural work may be gradually raised, as out-door work is the employment most suitable for pauper lunatics in this country. In some of our asylums the percentage of farm labourers runs as high as 50. With enlarged workshops, the number of patients employed at different trades might be largely augmented; the amount of work done

by asylum labour correspondingly largely increased; and the institution rendered more self-supporting than it is at present.

DOWNSPATRICK
ASYLUM.

The following additions, alterations, and improvements have been carried out, mainly by asylum labour, during the past year:—

—
Additions,
alterations, and
improvements.

1. New wood block floor in patients' diningroom.
2. Ten tiled hearths in male divisions.
3. Painting, papering, and repairing several of the dayrooms, dormitories, and corridors on male and female sides.
4. Bootroom for farm patients.
5. Fitting up readingroom for male attendants.
6. House for fire-engine and escape apparatus.
7. Levelling female airing court, making walks, and laying it out for flower garden.
8. Relaying a portion of the main sewer through the kitchen and stable yards.

The Architect should, I consider, be asked to report on how the ventilation of the asylum can be improved, as the air of some of the rooms seemed to me rather impure. The windows should be made to open from the bottom as well as the top, the sashes being "stopped" so as to prevent their being opened more than 6 inches, while the introduction of Tobin's ventilating tubes would also much improve the ventilation. The outside of the asylum shows a tendency in places to be covered by a green mould, and it will be necessary to have it painted next summer.

Ventilation.

A new fire-engine and fire-escapes have been recently obtained, and during my inspection I witnessed a trial alarm of fire; and some of the patients were drilled not only in the duty of working the engine, but in the more important duty of removing the patients.

Fire-engine
and escapes

The building was throughout in good condition, and perfectly clean, while the patients were neat and tidy in their dress, especially on the female side.

General condition.
Dress.

Amusements and recreations of a nature calculated to arouse and interest the patients are extensively resorted to, with very beneficial results, both to their physical and mental condition. In many of the wards Dr. Nolan has supplied additional furniture and various objects of decoration and interest, which now-a-days enter so largely into the curative treatment of our insane poor. Linoleum has been laid down in the corridors, and the walls of several of the day-rooms have been stencilled.

Amusements.

Decoration of
wards.

I cannot conclude this report without an expression of satisfaction at the very efficient way in which the asylum is conducted. The late Dr. Tyner, Resident Medical Superintendent of the Asylum from its opening in 1869 to 1893, administered the affairs of the asylum with conspicuous ability and success, and it is impossible in visiting the asylum for the first time since his decease not to miss his kindly presence. I am glad to be able to add that I feel assured his successor will, following in Dr. Tyner's footsteps, keep the asylum up to the requirements of the age, and that the Governors will find in him a most zealous and a most able officer.

General management.

I found the asylum books as usual creditably kept by the Clerk, while the case books reflect the greatest credit on the excellent Assistant Medical Officer. The pathological work to which, with limited opportunity, he devotes much of his time, shows that he possesses the true

Books.

DOWNSPATRICK ASYLUM. spirit of medical research, which leads to a better recognition of the exact nature of disease, and so to more correct treatment.

Director. I saw the patients' dinner decorously and creditably served in the dining hall on both days of my visit. The patients had on the first day pork and cabbage, and on the second an excellent dinner of Scotch broth.

6th December, 1894.

ENNIS DISTRICT ASYLUM.

ENNIS ASYLUM.
Inspected on
18th Nov.,
1894.
Patients in
Ennis work-
house visited.
Statistics.

I visited Ennis District Asylum on the 13th November, 1894, and saw the patients resident. I examined the admission forms of all patients received since last inspection, and I specially interrogated these patients. I visited the following day (14th November) the patients (17 in number) detained in the Ennis Workhouse under the provisions of the 9th section of 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67.

The following Table shows the changes which have taken place amongst the Asylum population since the last visit:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register, 16th November, 1893, . . .	205	103	308
Admitted since,	67	49	106
	222	212	474
Discharged recovered,	20	20	40
Discharged unrecovered,	21	15	36
Died,	15	13	28
	66	48	104
On register at this date,	205	104	370

All the patients are chargeable to the County of Clare.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1893.	66½	40¼	36¼
Percentage of deaths on average number resident in 1893.	9½	57	63
Number of paying patients,	20	14	34
Average annual cost per head (excluding casual receipts).		£21 12s. 6d.	
Amount received for paying patients,		£203 15s. 6d.	
Average payment for paying patients,		£11 7s. 4d.	

The health statistics of the Asylum are as follows:—

EXHIBIT
ASYLUM.

	Health.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed to-day,		4	1	5
In bed for serious illness,		2	1	3
(Epileptic),		2	—	2
Actively suicidal,		1	1	2
Wet beds reported last night,		1	—	1
Patients raised by attendants,		19	15	33

N.B.—The total of four males in bed includes the two epileptics.

The salaried staff of the establishment consists of:—

	Number of Persons.
Medical Superintendent,	1
Visiting Physician,	1
Apothecary,	1
Chaplain,	2
Clerk,	1
Storekeeper,	1
Gardener and Land Steward,	1
Gatekeeper,	1
Hall Porter,	1
Farm Servant,	1
Shoer,	1
Plumber and Engineer,	1
Baker,	1
Joiner,	1
Tailor,	1
Shoemaker,	1
Head Nurse,	1
Cook,	1
Kitchen Maid,	1
House Maids,	5
Laundress,	1
Laundry Maid,	1
Attendants:—	
Ordinary Male,	11
Ordinary Female,	8
Night Male,	1
Night Female,	1

I have again to note with regret the absence from the staff of a *Staff*. Head Attendant on the male side. It is inconceivable how an asylum can be efficiently worked without such an officer. He occupies, in relation to the Resident Medical Superintendent, much the position that a Sergeant-Major does to the Colonel commanding a Regiment. He supervises the attendants in the discharge of their duties, and he ought

ENNIS
ASYLUM.

to pass all his time, while on duty, in the wards, and be completely conversant with all that goes on within them: on his efficiency, more than that of any other official, depends the good conduct of the attendants, and the general well-being of the patients. Miss Burns, as Head Nurse, discharges on the female side duties corresponding to those of male Head Attendant, and the much more favourable condition, as regards order and cleanliness, of the female wards should afford, I think, the Governors an object lesson as to the practical utility of the appointment of Head Attendant. Two or three of the patients complained to me that they had been kicked, or roughly handled by attendants. In the absence of a Head Attendant there is often no means of investigating such charges, or of checking roughness on the part of attendants. If I have succeeded in demonstrating the utility of the office of Head Attendant I feel assured that the Governors, at all times anxious for the improvement of their asylum, and the kindly treatment of the patients, will at once take the necessary steps to have such an officer added to the staff.

Complaints of
patients.

Employment.

The next Table—of patients employed on the day of my visit—is satisfactory, and shows how largely the useful occupation of the insane enters into good asylum administration, taking the place, as it does in a large measure, of the seclusion and the irksome mechanical restraint of patients which formerly obtained so largely in all asylums.

	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	68	19
As garden or field labourers,	23	—
As storekeepers,	1	—
As messengers,	1	—
As slopers,	2	—
As bakers,	2	—
As tailors,	5	—
As shoemakers,	5	—
As painters,	1	—
As gunners,	1	—
As writers,	1	—
In the kitchen,	—	10
In the laundry,	—	25
In officers' quarters,	—	3
At needlework,	—	23
At knitting,	—	61
Total employed,	115	164
Refusing to work,	10	—
Unemployed because of:—		
(a) Mental condition,	54	8
(b) Bodily condition,	9	2
(c) Suitable work not available,	1	—
Total unemployed,	74	10
Exercise and Divine Service.		
Walking daily in grounds beyond airing courts,	181	144
Taken out beyond grounds,	13	75
Attending Mass,	108	124
“ Protestant Episcopal Service,	2	4
“ Associated Entertainments,	81	88

N.B.—Seventeen male patients in Ennis Workhouse not included in the above.

The details regarding deaths which have occurred since last visit are the following :—

ENNIS
ASYLUM.

Deaths.

	Age at Death.	
	Males.	Females.
Maniacal exhaustion,	49	—
Phthisis,	32	—
Tuberculosis,	21	—
Erysipelas,	57	—
Heart disease,	—	61
Shock caused by fall (suicide),	—	43
Phthisis,	21	—
Pneumonia,	—	39
Tuberculosis,	36	—
Senile decay,	62	—
Hepatic disease,	—	67
Senile decay,	—	68
Pneumonia,	—	69
Phthisis,	28	—
Consumption of lungs,	62	—
Phthisis,	—	48
Ditto,	—	29
Ditto,	—	30
Bronchitis,	—	59
Senile decay,	—	61
Phthisis,	—	37
Ditto,	—	33
Aneurysm,	28	—
Phthisis,	35	—
Epilepsy,	36	—
Senile decay,	71	—
Pneumonia,	65	—
Dysentery,	66	—

The average age of the men at death was 45·4, and of the women 44·8 years.

There has been no case of zymotic disease, and the only serious casualty has been the suicide of a female patient, who threw herself from the window of one of the corridors. She survived the fall for some hours, and died from shock. An inquest was held, when the jury exonerated the staff from all blame.

The only improvements noticed since last inspection are, (1) the wainscoting of the recesses at the ends of the male and two of the female corridors, which have been provided with seats to relieve the overcrowding of the dayrooms, fourteen patients of each of these divisions being thus provided for; and (2) the provision of excellent teak washing tubs in the laundry, made in the asylum workshops.

The register of restraint and seclusion shows that 34 men and one woman were secluded on 158 occasions for a total duration of 1,978 hours, and five men and one woman were placed in mechanical restraint for a period of 3,165 hours to prevent self-injury. It would seem that at least one other patient (W. O'D.) was placed in mechanical restraint during the period under review, and I cannot too strongly impress on the Resident Medical Superintendent the importance of accurately recording all applications of mechanical restraint.

I am pleased to be able to state that I found all parts of the asylum clean, while the condition of the female side reflects very great credit on the Head Nurse. Unfortunately the day room accommodation is very limited, and so these rooms are necessarily very overcrowded. The want of any extended system of artificial heating must be much felt by the patients during the winter months, but, as regards the dormitories, I must add, Dr. Gelston makes up as far as possible for the absence of

**ENNIS
ASYLUM.**

Necessity for
artificial
heating.

artificial heating by allowing the patient a bountiful supply of excellent bedcovering. Unfortunately some of the insane will throw off all covering, and stand or lie nude or semi-nude during the coldest weather. This is one of the reasons why the proper system of artificial heating is considered an absolute necessity in every modern asylum.

Dr. Gelston takes great trouble in looking after the patients' food and creature comforts, and his devotion to the duties of his office deserve commendation.

Additional
accommoda-
tion required.

It is most desirable that, as soon as possible, additional accommodation should be provided, not only to meet the overcrowding of the asylum itself, but to provide for at least a certain number of the insane scattered throughout the workhouses of the county, whose mental condition renders them unsuitable for detention in such institutions.

Books.

All the books were examined, and found to be fully posted:

18th November, 1894.

**ENNISCORTHY
ASYLUM.**

ENNISCORTHY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on
27th Dec.,
1894.

Statistics.

The total number of patients now on the books of this asylum is 406, of whom 232 are males and 174 females. Since the institution was last visited the following changes have taken place:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit (22nd Dec., 1893),	227	177	404
Admitted since,	42	41	83
	269	218	487
Discharged recovered,	14	25	39
Discharged unrecovered,	8	3	11
Died,	15	10	25
	37	44	81
On Register at this date,	232	174	406

Deaths.

Influenza.

As regards the deaths, three are returned as due to influenza; of these one was complicated with intestinal hæmorrhage, and one with gangrenous bedsores. Sporadic cases of influenza have kept on occurring amongst the patients throughout the year, but this has culminated during the past three months in a serious outbreak of the disease. This is the only form of epidemic which has appeared. No death is recorded from suicide or accident, and on no occasion did the Coroner consider it necessary to hold an inquest.

At the time of my visit, seven males and thirteen females were confined to bed; of these thirteen were suffering from ordinary disease, and one remained in bed on account of old age. Three women were found in seclusion. There was no one under restraint, but I find that three men wear gloves during the night almost constantly to prevent them from tearing clothes.

ENNISCOWNEY
ASYLUM.
Sickness.
Seclusion and
restraint.

An improvement has taken place in the appearance of the patients. More attention is paid to the tidiness of the male patients by the attendants. Tweed has now been substituted for frieze, and on the female side serge is generally worn.

Clothing.

As regards the bedding, the sheets were to have been changed on the next day, and therefore in some instances were not as clean as they should otherwise have been. The bedding was sufficiently warm, but on the male side more attention should be paid by the attendants to the making and care of the beds.

Bedding.

The corridors and dayrooms were tastefully decorated for Christmas, and were well supplied with plants and pictures. These front corridors show a marked contrast to the one-storied block at the rear of the male side, which has a specially cold and cheerless appearance. Here all the most degraded and troublesome patients, requiring special care, are congregated, and therefore every attempt should be made to improve their habits, by close attention to cleanliness and order, and by affording these helpless human beings as much comfort as their condition will allow.

Decoration of
rooms, &c.

Degraded
patients.

I think, therefore, that fires should be constantly kept burning, where possible, in these rooms and corridors, until some more efficient means of heating is obtained. Open fires, even if incapable of raising the temperature in so large an institution, are certainly very powerful aids to ventilation, and would do much to dry the floors, which are kept damp by the constant washing rendered necessary by the degraded habits of the patients. At the same time I have to state that the Governors cannot be held responsible for any deficiency in the heating arrangements in any part of the asylum, as they have approved of the introduction of some artificial means of warming the institution.

Heating.

I saw the male patients at dinner in the hall. Greater regularity would appear to be observed in the service of the meal than on the occasion of last visit. One hundred and sixty-seven patients dined together; of these a small number (23) had knives and forks, while the rest were provided only with tin or delf bowls. Perhaps it might be possible to extend the use of knives and forks to a larger number; all working patients might at least receive the same comforts.

Dinner.

The dietary has been improved by the introduction of bacon, or pig's head, for dinner on two days in the week. The articles of food obtained under contract appeared to be of good quality, and I understand that the supplies are sent in with regularity.

Dietary.

As regards employment, 58 patients work on the farm, and 31 assist the tradesmen and make themselves useful in the various departments. As regards the women, 16 patients assist in the laundry, 5 in the kitchen, while 79 sew and knit. 160 men and 60 women walk daily round the grounds: 25 men are confined entirely to the airing courts. During the winter season no country walks are taken, but expeditions to various places of interest are made by the patients during the summer, and throughout the year associated entertainments are provided once a week, at which about 100 patients attend.

Employment.

Exercise.

Entertainments

The Chaplains' books show that 120 men and 59 women were present at Mass on last Sunday, while 11 men and 15 women attended the Protestant service.

Divine Service.

**ENNERCORTH
ASYLUM.**
Additions and
improvements.
Staff.

Various works have been carried out by the staff, assisted by the patients. A commodious shoemakers' shop has been built; a new road has been constructed round the estate; and a great deal of painting and decorating has been carried out throughout the wards and corridors.

The staff consists of 19 men and 12 women in actual attendance on the insane. It is proposed to increase these numbers, and I think, with advantage, especially on the female side, where the proportion of nurses to patients is very low. I trust when these proposed alterations have been carried out, the additional male night attendants suggested in last year's report will be added to the staff, as one attendant cannot properly attend to 230 patients during the night. At the same time it would be wise for the Governors to consider the advisability of appointing a head attendant, who would have no ward duties, and who would be responsible for the conduct and discipline of the male staff.

Additional
Medical
Officer required.

It would seem to me, however, that the institution stands most in need of an additional Medical Officer. The Governors are aware that this is one of the few remaining asylums in Ireland where the office of Assistant Medical Officer, rendered obligatory under the recent edition of the Privy Council rules, has not been filled up. I trust, therefore, that as soon as the accommodation has been increased, the Governors will not hesitate to make this appointment, so necessary for the welfare of the patients; the discipline of the asylum; and the keeping of the prescribed records of the cases of insanity under treatment in the asylum.

27th December, 1894.

KILKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

The numbers on the books of this Institution are as follow:—

**KILKENNY
ASYLUM.**
Inspected on
9th August,
1894.
Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On Register at last visit (20th Oct., 1893),	179	160	339
Admitted since,	22	28	48
Total,	201	188	387
Discharged recovered,	6	5	11
Discharged unrecovered,	3	2	5
Died,	13	10	23
Total,	22	17	39
Remaining under treatment,	179	169	348

The mortality appears high, but this Dr. Myles accounts for as the result of a severe and fatal out-break of pneumonia, which appeared in the spring, carrying off 12 patients in a few days. All the remaining deaths were from natural causes. There has been no suicide; fatal accident calling for a coroner's inquest; or death from zymotic disease.

KILKENNY
ASYLUM
Deaths.

On the day of my visit I found three men and two women in bed; one man was suffering from the effects of extensive burns self-inflicted in the Workhouse before admission; another was in bed suffering from sores resulting from low vitality; and the third was suffering from diarrhoea. On the female side one woman had an attack of erysipelas, with which exception no case of zymotic disease has appeared.

Sickness.

The other woman in bed suffers from acute synovitis.

There is no record of restraint. Twelve patients have been secluded on 45 occasions. Two patients made an attempt to escape by picking the lock of the dormitory door; one was brought back at once, but the other remained out for 24 hours.

Restraint and
seclusion.

The staff consists of 13 men and 11 women, exclusive of artizan, head and night attendants. This gives a ratio of about 1 to 14 patients on the male, and 1 to about 15 on the female side—rather a low proportion—the average in public asylums being about 1 to 11.

Staff.

The Governors have obtained an order in Council fixing the wages of the staff more in accordance with the rates now generally paid in asylums. It would appear, however, that the head attendants have been omitted by some oversight. Dr. Myles bears testimony to their efficiency, and it should be borne in mind that, as these two attendants are responsible for the good conduct of the others, their salaries should, as far as possible, be made commensurate with their position. As yet only two night attendants are in charge of the institution during the night. A single person on each side is not sufficient to take charge of such a number of patients. I must, however, state that these officials appear to do their work well, as only one wet bed was found in the house on the morning of my visit.

Revision of
salaries.

Night attend-
ants.

I think every praise is due to the staff for the patient manner in which they bear the great discomfort resulting from the disturbed state of the establishment, as both nurses and attendants have to sleep amongst the patients in the dormitories, even in those occupied by the most troublesome and objectionable lunatics. At present the institution is in a very disturbed state, owing to the presence of so many workmen at the building operations going on in all parts of the institution, and from the want of all the executive departments—such as kitchen, laundry, and stores—so necessary for the working of such an establishment, and for the proper care of such a number of the insane. At the same time, having regard to all these facts, I think the condition of the patients does credit to the staff engaged in their care. They were clean and neat in their persons.

Disarranged
state of
Asylum.

The men were dressed in twiced suits; some of their jackets were somewhat shabby, but Dr. Myles hopes to renew them at an early date. The women were dressed in print dresses, and were provided with various little adornments which tend so much to instil a sense of propriety into the female mind.

Clothing.

The wards were bright and cheerful, decorated with simple plants and pictures. Of course, in the present condition of things, overcrowding was everywhere apparent, and it is impossible to expect that many improvements can be carried out so long as the alterations are in progress; some improvements have however been made—handles have been put on some of the single room doors; nearly all the floors have

Decoration.

Improvements.

KILKENNY ASYLUM.	been bees-waxed, and covered with strips of linoleum. Dr. Myles believes that since the scrubbing of the floors has been done away with and polishing introduced, the tendency to consumption has diminished amongst the patients.
Effect of polishing instead of scrubbing floors.	The regular weekly dances have been necessarily discontinued since the beginning of summer, owing to the disturbance and want of room caused by the carrying out of the various works in progress, but evening entertainments are provided whenever an opportunity offers.
Entertainments.	Some progress has been made in the structural alterations and additions at present being carried out under contract, under the supervision of the Board of Control. These works embrace the erection of a chapel, the provision of a dining-room, kitchen, laundry, boiler house, and stores, with additional accommodation for both male and female patients.
Alterations and additions.	Two water towers for the supply of water at high pressure are being built, and a water-softening apparatus will also be established so as to enable the water to be used for washing.
Water supply.	The extensive alterations in the store department necessitate the giving up of the existing workshop. It will be necessary to provide for this elsewhere.
Workshop.	The small amount of land surrounding the asylum has been so much curtailed by these various works that I trust the Governors will now have no hesitation in utilizing the new farm for the patients' use. This ground would not alone provide healthy occupation and extended exercise for the inmates, but would tend to lessen the cost of maintenance, by the resulting produce. A movement is now being made throughout Ireland to increase the extent of land in connection with district asylums, and I trust the Governors of this institution will see the importance of utilizing the ground in their possession for the use of the insane.
New farm should be utilized.	The returns relative to employment show that 57 men work on the farm, 3 assist the tailor, 2, the painter, 1, the carpenter, and 58 are engaged at various jobs. On the female side, 31 women go to the laundry, and 79 are engaged at sewing and knitting.
Employment.	At Mass on the Sunday previous to my inspection, 129 patients attended, and 9 are returned as being present at the Protestant Service.
Divine Service.	Unfortunately, owing to the very large number of workmen at present engaged on the grounds, it is necessary to confine the patients almost entirely to the airing courts; only on Sundays are they allowed to take exercise in the grounds. The result of confining the insane thus in yards must tend to increase their degraded habits, and to render both patients and attendants less careful as regards their general conduct. As soon as the present building works are completed, a path round the grounds should be made so as to allow the patients to take daily walking exercise.
Exercise.	The dietary has been improved by the addition of butter for dinner on days when only bread and cocoa is given. It is useless to suggest improvements at present when there is no means of cooking. I must, however, repeat the words of my colleague on his last visit, that the diet scale in use here is in some respects the most meagre of any in the public asylums of the United Kingdom.
Dietary.	When the new kitchen is completed, I trust we may be able to submit to the Governors a scale of diet which will be more in accordance with the tastes and customs of the natives of the district, and will, without materially increasing the expenditure, be in uniformity with the dietary in use in public asylums.

The total expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1893, amounted to £6,671 7s., and the cost per head to £18 17s. 8d. This is the lowest cost per head, with one exception, of any asylum in Ireland, or I should say in the United Kingdom. The Governors, therefore, cannot accuse themselves of any undue extravagance in their care of the insane poor.

Since I last visited the asylum an Assistant Medical Officer has been added to the staff.

The various records which I now find kept of the cases under treatment are evidence of the advantages and importance of such an appointment to the well-being of the Institution.

16th August, 1894.

KILKENNY
ASYLUM.

Low average
cost per head.

Assistant
Medical
Officer
appointed.
Records.

KILLARNEY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

KILLARNEY
ASYLUM.

On my visit to this asylum, I find on the books of the institution 461 patients (276 males and 185 females). As the estimated accommodation is only for 278 males and 210 females, it is evident that the male side may be said to be completely full; the only vacant accommodation being the detached infectious hospital, affording sleeping room for 22 patients. This building will now, therefore, have to be utilised for the treatment of the ordinary sick. Early in the year it was found necessary to treat in this building 7 patients suffering from typhus fever—the disease having been brought into the building by a visitor to one of the patients. Through the medium of immediate isolation the disease was stamped out at its outset.

Inspected on
19th Dec.,
1894.

Accommoda-
tion.

Detached
hospital must
be utilized for
ordinary sick
patients.

Had a detached hospital not been available, the malady would have most likely spread through the whole institution. The Governors should, therefore, seriously consider the importance of affording such additional accommodation as will allow the hospital to be left free for the treatment of any epidemic, should it arise. So far as I am capable of judging, extra space could be found by the removal of some of the useless walls in the male divisions, and by throwing the corridors and some of the smaller dormitories into one. By such means a certain amount of extra accommodation could be procured at a small cost.

Necessity for
detached
hospital.

Suggestions
for additional
accommodation

At the present time it would appear that many improvements and repairs are urgently required.

Improvements
and repairs
required.

(1.) The female side is said to be infested with rats. These animals have burrowed along the hot-water pipes, and unless their inroads are quickly stopped they will cause incalculable injury to the fabric of the building, and to the health of the inmates. Their tracks into the building should therefore be exposed, and stopped with concrete. In the buildings where they have found a lodgment the boards should be taken up, the ground cemented, and the floors re-laid.

Injury caused
by rats.

(2.) The laundry has become too small to meet the requirements of the number of patients at present in the asylum. The washing room is so limited in space, and so filled with machinery, that there is no room to employ the patients therein. Only 9 women are returned as being employed at washing, whereas five times that number might, advantageously to themselves and the institution, assist in the work of this department. Nothing would lead more to quiet the excitement of

Laundry.

Employment
for excitable
cases.

KILLANNEY
ASYLUM.

some of the female patients than washing, but at present, owing to want of space, the insane inmates are deprived of this most useful mode of treatment. This whole department stands much in need of re-modelling. Not only are the rooms too small, but there is no provision for the reception and distribution of the clothes. One of the drying closets is ill-ventilated, and therefore does its work badly.

General bath-
room required.

(3.) On both sides of the house a general bath-room is much required. The baths throughout the old wards are worn, and of an obsolete pattern, and render it altogether impossible to bathe the patients properly. I dwell on this more especially as a complaint was made to me by one of the inmates that the same water was used for bathing a large number of patients. Although I know this man to be a discontented and fault-finding individual, still I think there is some truth in his statement, as even the Head Attendant confessed that four patients were bathed in the same water, and indeed it would be difficult under the present arrangement to give clean water to each person. A general bath-room would render it possible for the Head Attendant and Head Nurse to be present and supervise the bathing; a most important matter in such an institution.

Lavatories.

(4.) The lavatories in the old wards are so small as to be practically useless. This could be easily rectified by throwing the old bath-room into them. New basins for these rooms are required, as the old fittings are worn out. The old water-closets also are of an antiquated pattern, and should be replaced by new sanitary water-closets.

Dining-hall
for males
required.

(5.) One of the principal requirements of the institution is a dining hall for the male patients. I cannot too strongly urge on the Governors the necessity for such a building. At present the day rooms are crowded with patients, and when the meals have to be served in them much confusion and disorder results, and it is impossible that the patients can get their food with any comfort, or that discipline can be properly maintained. Dr. Griffin has shown me a most suitable position for such a room, and I think the Governors will see the advantage of a general mess-room for all the male patients.

Flooring.

(6.) Many of the floors of the single rooms (on the ground floor) on both sides would require to be renewed. These should be taken up and the ground concreted underneath.

Plastering.

(7.) The walls of almost all parts of the old building stand much in need of plastering. Especially does this refer to the detached hospital, where the walls for health sake, as well as for appearance, should be made as smooth as possible.

Painting,
papering,
furnishing, &c.

(8.) The new wing on the female side requires painting or papering, as the walls are now sufficiently dry. The floors should be polished, and the day-rooms and corridors supplied with furniture. These new wards supply excellent accommodation, and should be occupied as far as possible by the patients.

Day-rooms.

(9.) The day-rooms Nos. 1 and 2 on the male side might be thrown into one, so as to afford more space and better ventilation. This has already been done with great success on the upper stories.

Bedding.

(10.) The bedding throughout the institution stands much in need of improvement, as at present cocoa-nut fibre and straw are principally used. I understand that it is proposed to introduce hair mattresses. I

am quite sure that when this change is made the Governors will find the use of this indestructible material much more economical, and it will certainly tend to the comfort and cleanliness of the patients.

KILLARNEY
ASYLUM.

I find that there were on the books of the institution the names of 453 patients (271 men and 182 women), at the last inspection on 19th October, 1893. Since then 139 patients have been admitted—78 have been discharged, and 53 have died. Two deaths are recorded from typhus fever. This epidemic I have already referred to. Fortunately it was at once stamped out without a higher mortality. In no case did the Coroner consider it necessary to hold an inquest. Six post-mortem examinations have been held. This is some improvement on last year, but I hope by degrees these examinations will become the rule, where the consent of the relatives can be obtained.

Statistics.

Deaths.

Autopsies.

Three serious accidents are recorded, viz.:—a broken leg, a broken wrist, and wounds of the integuments in a patient who drove his arms through a glass door.

Accidents.

The records of restraint and seclusion show that two patients were restrained and secluded, and three were restrained with gloves—two for surgical reasons, and one to prevent interference with other patients.

Restraint and

seclusion.

At the time of my visit 26 patients were confined to bed (13 men and 14 women), 10 of these were suffering from serious illness—12 from age and debility, and 4 were kept in bed on account of excitement.

Illness.

As regards employment—46 male patients work on the land, and 13 assist at various trades. On the female side, 10 women are engaged in the kitchen, and 9 wash, while 56 sew or knit. I cannot say that this is a favourable return of patients actively employed, and I think greater energy should be displayed in affording active occupation for a larger number. A greater number might be employed on the farm by increasing the amount of land under spade cultivation. On the female side a larger number ought to be employed at needlework, and, even with the limited space, in the laundry a few more might be employed at washing.

Employment.

I must again when dealing with the question of employment bring under the consideration of the Board of Governors a recommendation in last year's report, viz.:—that additional land should be acquired. I know of nothing of so much importance to a public asylum as a large farm. The patients are accustomed to farm work, and, therefore, no other employment suits them so well, or affords the same interest. In asking the Governors to take steps to acquire additional land, I can do so with confidence that it need impose no additional burden on the rate-payers. The farm here and at all other institutions of a similar kind has always proved a financial success, and must tend to decrease the cost of maintenance, while it affords employment and happiness for the insane, which it is impossible to obtain in any other way.

Additional
land required

The dietary scale appears to be fairly liberal. I would, however, suggest that pea soup should be done away with, as it is not a dish relished by the Irish people, and that bacon and cabbage should be substituted for it. I am sorry to find that at present there is much difficulty in obtaining potatoes, as the contractor has refused to carry out his tender. I think that immediate steps should be taken either to insist on the contract being carried out or to obtain a supply of this most important article of diet elsewhere. The food, so far as I was able to judge of what I saw in store, appeared to be of excellent quality.

Dietary.

Contract for
potatoes not
carried out.

Provisions.

KILLARNEY ASYLUM.
Staff. The staff has been increased by the appointment of an additional male and female night attendant, in accordance with the suggestion contained in last year's report. These additions to the staff will, I trust, by degrees tend to improve the habits of the patients. On the morning of my visit the numbers of wet beds reported were 5 on the male, and 4 on the female side.

Additions to. The ratio of attendants to patients remains much the same as that recorded in last year's report.

Retirement of Clerk. The Clerk, who served the asylum faithfully for so many years, has been obliged to retire from failing health, and has been succeeded by the Storekeeper. The latter office at present remains vacant.

Divine Service. The Chaplains' books show that on last Sunday 53 men and 51 women attended Mass, while 5 men and 2 women were present at the Protestant Service.

Amusements and exercise. As regards amusements, 67 men and 58 women are able to be present at the weekly dance. Twenty-five women are taken for walks beyond the grounds.

12th December, 1894.

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

LETTERKENNY ASYLUM.

Inspected on 23rd, 24th, and 25th April, 1894.
 On the 23rd, 24th and 25th April, I inspected the Letterkenny District Asylum, and saw the patients then resident, all of whom had the opportunity, of which many availed themselves, of speaking to me. I dealt individually with those cases admitted since my colleague's visit of inspection in August last.

Statistics. The changes which have taken place in the asylum population since then are as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register, 25th August, 1893,	275	146	421
Admitted since,	47	39	86
	322	185	507
Discharged recovered,	18	19	37
Discharged unrecovered,	6	7	13
Died,	16	15	31
	41	37	78
Resident at this date,	281	148	429

The condition of the patients on the first day of my inspection is shown in the following table :—

LETTER-
KENNY
ASYLUM.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In bed,	11	12	23
In seclusion,	—	—	—
In restraint,	—	—	—
Wet last night,	5	2	7
Exited by attendants,	21	19	40
On parole,	—	—	—
Beyond grounds,	—	—	—
Within grounds,	40	—	40

Of the 23 patients confined to bed, the great majority are suffering from debility, and their condition calls for no further remark than that, scattered as many of them are through an insufficiently heated and large institution, they emphasize the great want of proper hospital accommodation, where all the sick can be placed under a proper nursing staff. Illness.
Hospital required.

The absence of any entry of either restraint or seclusion may be noted with all the more satisfaction, as even a few years ago it was considered impossible to dispense with this method of treatment in the case of many of the patients. Dr. Moore's reform in this matter deserves commendation. No restraint or seclusion.

I found one painful case (R. D.) locked in a single room, wrapped up in a blanket, obstinately refusing to get up, to speak, or even to wear a night-shirt. This man's seclusion, although voluntary, might be held to come within the technical definition of seclusion, but I don't want to dwell on the technicality of the seclusion, but to call attention to the weakness of the staff of attendants, which renders it impossible to give individual treatment to such cases. With sufficient attendants, an earnest effort should be made to improve this patient's condition. Case of voluntary seclusion.

The last inspection of this asylum having been made by my colleague, I am the more struck with the many improvements which Dr. Moore has effected throughout the Institution, and which reflect very great credit on his management. Yet all Dr. Moore's praise-worthy efforts at improvement, efforts which, I believe, are earnest and unceasing, are cramped, and almost nullified by the dreadful crowding which exists throughout the Institution, and which it is to be hoped the additions and extensions sanctioned by the Governors will go far to remove. Improvements effected.
Overcrowding.

I would ask some of the Governors to visit, on a wet day, the wards on the male side appropriated to excited patients. They will find in this so-called refractory day-room, a room 63 feet long by 19 feet 6 inches wide, and so containing 1,228 superficial feet of floor space, a congregation of 107 patients and 6 attendants. Many of the patients are seated packed together on forms running round the walls, while the remainder and the attendants occupy the centre of the room. There can be, under such conditions, nothing to occupy or interest the patients; nothing to divert their gloomy thoughts and broodings, not to speak of the impos- Too many refractory patients crowded together.

LETTER-
SENT
ASYLUM.

sibility of individual treatment. There is, on the other hand, much to irritate and anger them, as there would be even in such a throng of sane people thrown together without any combining purpose. Many of these patients have come from wild and remote parts of the country, and it speaks much for their natural gentleness and resignation that there is so little prevalent turbulence or even noise. I trust, as soon as structural additions will permit, these so-styled refractory patients will be broken up into smaller divisions, and a serious effort made to improve their condition. They have, perhaps, in their own homes been crowded and uncomfortable, but this is all the more reason why a hospital for the care of mental as well as physical disease should be cheerful as well as scrupulously healthy. In their day-rooms, flowers, cheap prints, illustrated papers, and simple decorations should be provided, so as to divert their gloomy thoughts and awaken new interests. The modern treatment of insanity may be summed up in two words—occupation and amusement—these have taken the place of coercion and drugs. A rapid cure of insanity is cheap, and it is no waste of public money to supply the means of occupation and amusement, even for patients in a public asylum.

Refractory patients should have more cheerful surroundings.

Recreation and amusement.

Much has already been done by Dr. Moore towards making the female side of the house bright and cheerful, while, by the introduction of daily football, and other games, he has provided fresh means for recreation and amusement on the male side.

Deaths.

There have been 34 deaths—16 men and 18 women—since last inspection, as shown in the foregoing table. These would call for no special remark did they not include four deaths from typhoid fever. The epidemic of this disease among the patients, on which my colleague reported last autumn, continued intermittently until the beginning of April, since which time there has been no fresh case. There have been in all 31 cases among the patients, and four deaths, while eight of the attendants were attacked, and of these two succumbed.

Typhoid fever.

Drainage and water supply.

Every effort should be made to push on to completion the new drainage system, as well as the works in connection with the new water supply (which will afford a constant gravitation supply), before the end of the summer.

Flooring should be renewed.

It would be also most important that the ground flooring in the old building should be renewed, and the old and rat-eaten boards removed, when the space underneath, saturated as it must be with diseased germs, should be thoroughly disinfected and then concreted.

Accidents.

Six entries in the register of accidents have been made since last visit. Those which have been of a serious character are noted shortly in the following statement:—

One female,	.	Fall in bathroom—Introscapular fracture of Femur.
Ditto,	.	Knocked down by another patient—Contusion of arm.
Ditto,	.	Burn from chloride of lime.
One male,	.	Kicked in stomach by another patient.
Ditto,	.	Kicked on left hip by another patient.
Ditto,	.	Kicked on foot by another patient.

Employment.

The next table giving the return of employment shows a still further increase, since last inspection, of the number of patients usefully employed.

RETURN OF EMPLOYMENT.

LETTERKENNY
ASYLUM,

	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	45	2
As garden or field labourers,	10	—
As farm servants,	60	—
As stokers,	2	—
As tailors,	2	—
As shoemakers,	2	—
As painters,	1	—
As joiners,	2	—
As masons,	6	—
In the kitchen,	9	1
In the laundry,	—	26
At needlework,	—	20
At knitting,	—	24
Total employed,	139	100

It is to be regretted that the asylum estate is so limited. Many of the Land Scotch asylums are worked successfully in rural districts as large farms, insufficient, and wherever we have in Ireland a sufficiency of land attached to a district asylum, we find it to be at once a most valuable aid in the patients' occupation and treatment, as well as a source of profit to the funds of the institution.

The plans sanctioned by the Governors for the extension and alter- Observation of the asylum do not include observation dormitories for the constant supervision of epileptic and suicidal patients. Fortunately dormitories required. the number of these classes is not large in the Letterkenny Asylum, and it would seem feasible to provide this most necessary accommodation without any large expenditure, by gutting the dormitories over the recreation hall, and over the dining hall (removing the partition wall between the corridor, and the dormitory), and adding to the space thus acquired the accommodation now allotted to the Head Attendant.

The proportion of day attendants to patients (especially on the male side), is very small, and I would remind the Governors that a weak staff Insufficient staff. greatly militates against good results, by lessening the number of patients who can be supervised at outdoor work or exercise.

The Chaplains' books show that the statutory religious instruction is Divine Service. afforded to the patients, and on the Sunday preceding my visit, the numbers attending Divine Service were as follow :—

Roman Catholics,	109 males and 49 females.
Episcopalians,	27 " 16 "
Presbyterians,	21 " 10 "

The medical books, with the exception of the Case-book, are duly kept, Books. and it was impossible in going through the other records, not to notice the neat, and apparently accurate manner in which the clerk and store-keeper keep their books.

The points which in conclusion I desire specially to bring before the Governors are :—

1. The necessity for appointing an Assistant Medical Officer. It is Urging ap- quite evident that the asylum has long since passed the limits within pointment of which a public asylum can be worked to the best advantage, without Assistant the assistance of a second medical officer. It has been laid down by Medical Officer the highest authorities that in every asylum containing even 200

LETTERKENNY ASYLUM.

patients, there should be one Resident Medical Officer, and in larger asylums two or more according to their size. The last issue of the Privy Council rules, recognising the importance of the subject, has made the appointment of a second medical officer practically mandatory on Boards of Governors. In the absence of an Assistant Medical Officer it is most difficult for the Resident Medical Superintendent to keep a Case-book, detailing the history and progress of every case, and at the same time to find time for the individual study and treatment of new admissions and curable cases. The Governors must also be aware that the great majority of the attendants entering their service, are untrained and unskilled, and it is therefore all-important that they, on whose skill and humanity so much of the happiness and welfare of the patients depend, should receive systematic instruction, both by practical teaching and lectures, in the discharge of their duties. Such instruction should properly be given by the Assistant Medical Officer, as it is impossible to suppose that the Resident Medical Superintendent, with such multifarious medical and administrative duties to perform, can find time for the work.

Increase in staff necessary. 2. As soon as the new buildings have been completed, the strength of the staff should be carefully considered and determined on. Meanwhile it seems to me most necessary to strengthen the male staff by the immediate addition of two or three attendants. Further, the number of night attendants is quite inadequate. In one of the Irish workhouses containing a large number of lunatics, there are no less than six night attendants (paid officers), three on the male and three on the female side, and it is absurd to suppose that at Letterkenny Asylum, one man can properly supervise and nurse the large number of male patients scattered through the wards, and one woman, the females.

31st May, 1894.

LIMERICK ASYLUM.

LIMERICK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on
10th and 12th
Nov., 1894.
Statistics.

I visited Limerick District Lunatic Asylum on the 10th and 12th November, 1894, and saw all the patients then resident. The following table gives the changes which have taken place amongst the patients since last visit in November, 1893:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register, 15th November, 1893, . . .	294	263	557
Admitted since, . . .	61	63	124
	355	326	681
Discharged recovered, . . .	37	21	58
Discharged unrecovered, . . .	5	8	13
Died, . . .	25	22	47
	67	51	118
On register at this date, . . .	288	275	563

Of the 571 patients resident, 433 are chargeable to the County, and 139 to the City of Limerick.

LIMERICK
ASYLUM.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1894 has been 41.74, viz.:—52.7 amongst the men, and 31.6 amongst the women. The percentage of deaths on the average number resident from the 15th November, 1893, to 12th November, 1894 has been 8.33, viz.:—men 8.71, and women 7.94. The deaths since the last visit appear to have been due to natural causes. Consumption is accountable for a large number of the deaths, and this fact points to the necessity of attending to ventilation, while maintaining a moderately warm temperature and excluding, as far as possible, excessive moisture from the air of the buildings. The number of *post mortem* examinations has been seven.

Deaths.

Autopsies.

The health statistics for the day of my visit were as follow:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In bed for serious illness,	2	0	2
" from age or debility,	1	2	3
" having bed sores,	—	1	1
Wet beds reported last night,	7	4	11
Patients raised by attendants,	14	15	29

No serious casualty has been recorded since last visit, and there has been no case of symptomatic disease.

No casualties
or symptomatic
disease.

The entries in the Register of Seclusion refer to two men and three women, who have been confined on 11 occasions during a total duration of 111 hours. It has not been found necessary to have recourse to mechanical restraint in any instance.

Seclusion.

No restraint.

The additions, alterations, and improvements which have been completed since last visit may be briefly stated as follow:—

Additions,
alterations,
and improve-
ments.

Additions.

- (a.) Erection of a new coal store, 210 feet by 20 feet.
- (b.) Erection of a new boiler house at a cost of £1,500.

Alterations.

- (a.) Taking out all the old sashes in the single male rooms Nos. 4 and 2, and female No. 2.
- (b.) Enlarging and putting in 50 new windows, 6 feet by 3 feet, with panel shutters to each, in the single male rooms Nos. 4 and 2, and in female No. 2.

K

LIMERICK
ASYLUM.*Improvements.*

- (a.) Manufacture of tables, presses, &c., for scullery and surgery.
- (b.) Manufacture of four sashes and three panel doors for divisions.
- (c.) Painting and papering Nos. 7 and 8 day-rooms of the female division, and four dormitories in new building.

The work thus carried out by asylum labour is excellent, but unfortunately it cannot, as pointed out in my last report, overtake within any reasonable time, the structural defects of an antiquated building, and for this reason the Limerick Asylum is not keeping in line with some of our advancing asylums. Parts of the asylum are, as I have before stated, excellent, but there are unfortunately other parts

Parts of asylum
dismal and
cheerless.

dismal and cheerless in the extreme: conditions more likely to aggravate than to improve the melancholic forms of insanity from which so many of our Irish patients suffer.

Improved
sanitary
arrangements
required.

There is also a need of proper sanitary blocks, or, at least, the renewal, and improvement of the existing sanitary arrangements.

Overcrowding
on male side.

The total number of patients has increased by eleven since last inspection, and the difficulty, owing to the overcrowding, which exists of finding rooms for fresh cases, has become greater. There are at present 283 male patients resident, while the sleeping accommodation for them, adopting the recognised standard of floor space of 10 feet by 6 for each, would be for 150 in dormitories, and 66 in single rooms, or a total proper sleeping accommodation of 216 for 283 patients. The dayrooms proper only provide accommodation for 160, while the corridors, if suitably prepared and furnished, might be regarded, notwithstanding their being so narrow, as affording day accommodation for 152 more, but many of the corridors are flagged passages; dark and cheerless, and it is manifestly unfair to allow such passages to be included in the day accommodation.

Corridors
might be
utilized as
day rooms.

Overcrowding
on female
side.

On the female side there are 283 patients resident, and the sleeping accommodation only properly provides for 206 (66 single rooms, and 140 in dormitories). The dayroom space is the same as on the male side, and needs at least the immediate flooring and conversion of all corridors into day accommodation.

Urging
necessity for
additional
accommoda-
tion.

The subject of the best means of meeting the overcrowding was referred to a Committee of the Board of Governors, who reported in July last that the additional accommodation could be best provided by extending the new buildings at each end of the asylum; but no plans have, so far as I am aware, as yet been submitted to the Board of Control. I must ask the Board of Governors to take this most serious question of overcrowding into consideration, so as not to allow another year to pass without taking some practical steps to meet the dangerous condition of overcrowding which must be the cause of so much physical and mental suffering to the patients. The first element of good and successful asylum management is allowing plenty of elbow room for the patients; thus lessening the provocations to anger and excitement among them.

The industrial occupation of the patients at the time of my visit was noted in detail, and is shown in the following Table:—

LANCASHIRE
ASYLUM.

Employment.

	Males.	Females.	
Assisting attendants in the wards,	50	54	
As garden or field labourers,	65	—	
As clerks,	1	—	
As storekeepers,	2	—	
As stokers,	6	—	
As bakers,	4	—	
As tailors,	2	—	
As shoemakers,	7	—	
As upholsterers,	13	—	
As painters,	10	—	
As joiners,	10	—	
As blacksmiths,	1	—	
As plasterers,	1	—	
In the kitchen,	7	2	
In the laundry,	—	43	
At needlework,	—	46	
At knitting,	—	41	
At scullery,	—	7	
At fancy work,	—	6	
Total,	180	188	
Unemployed:—			
Refusing to work,	13	10	
Unemployed because of—			
(a) Mental condition,	40	33	
(b) Bodily condition,	44	40	
(c) Other causes,	—	4	
Attending Mass,	23	20	Divine Service.
„ Protestant Episcopalian service,	7	14	

It is to be regretted that more patients cannot be employed on the farm. The majority of the county patients have been agriculturists, and therefore farm work is the occupation most suitable for their successful treatment in the asylum, but the small size of the estate prevents many being employed in farming operations, while it materially limits the space devoted to the recreation of all classes.

More patients
should be
employed on
farm.

LIMERICK
ASYLUM.

Objections to
acquisition of
additional
land rest.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Governors last summer, consisting of gentlemen whose interest in the institution and whose cultured intelligence cannot be doubted, considered the desirability of acquiring additional land, and they recommended the acquisition of 20 or 30 acres, and they pointed out that, apart from its utility, it was likely to be a source of profit to the institution. The objections to this recommendation were, I understand, (1) that the land which could be obtained is situated beyond the Waterford and Limerick Railway line, and would have to be approached from the asylum by a sub-way. This objection will not bear examination for a moment. It so happens that the land of some of the most advanced asylums in the world (such as the Royal Asylum at Morningside, Edinburgh) is intersected by railways, and the fact that the patients have to pass, and re-pass under these railway lines is not considered dangerous or objectionable. (2) Another objection is to the manner in which the present farm has been cultivated; a small portion of the land, consisting of 1 acre and 37 perches, having been devoted last year to growing oats instead of being cultivated by spade labour. The Resident Medical Superintendent reports that this was done as a necessary farming operation, and on the advice of the Land Steward, who reported that the land was becoming deteriorated from growing the same crops.

So necessary is a liberal amount of land now considered in certain districts in Ireland, for the proper treatment of the insane poor, that at Londonderry, where the amount of land available for spade cultivation is but little less than Limerick, the Governors have determined to abandon their present asylum, and to build a new asylum in the country on a site with a sufficiency of land to permit of the patients' employment, and wholesome recreation.

Arguments in
favour of
acquiring
additional land

At Limerick it will, I think, be admitted :—

- (1.) That the existing farm is insufficient.
- (2.) That limited though it be, its working yields substantial profit to the funds of the asylum.
- (3.) That suitable additional land can be acquired immediately contiguous to the asylum.
- (4.) That the experience of other asylums teaches us that this additional land instead of imposing any burthen on the ratepayers, should materially diminish the cost of the patients' maintenance.
- (5.) That its acquisition was recommended by a Committee of the Board of Governors specially appointed to consider this question, as well as that of additional accommodation.
- (6.) That the Resident Medical Superintendent has reported he would be able, with additional land, to largely increase the number of patients working out of door.

Under such circumstances the Board of Control, on whom the ultimate responsibility of providing sufficient land rests, will have to consider it

connection with the additions to the asylum so admittedly necessary, whether it does not lie on them as a statutory duty to increase the asylum estate.

LONDONDERRY
ASYLUM.

If it should be decided to do so, I venture to hope that the Board of Control will carry with them the approval of the Governors, who have at all times shown such an intelligent and liberal interest in the treatment of the insane poor of the district.

The patients during my inspection were very quiet, and no complaints were made. Conduct.

The management of the asylum reflects credit in many respects on the Management Resident Medical Superintendent.

I was satisfied with the state of the patients' clothing, and the personal neatness of the women deserves special commendation. It, however, struck me again during this visit that sufficient attention is not given to the warming of the different divisions of the asylum. A system of heating by hot water pipes has been provided through the greater part of the building, and it might be reasonably expected that the different rooms would be fully heated in the middle of November. I found at 6 p.m. on November 12 the temperature of No. 2 female corridor to be 43 degrees Fah., while this corridor, though occupied by patients, was lighted by a mere flicker of gas. Again the short corridor, at the end of No. 1 basement, is heated by a stove in which, I was informed, no fire had been lighted this winter up to the day of my visit, although the rooms in the corridor must be some of the coldest in the house, and, next, I am informed, little above the ground water level. The expenditure cost of fuel and light in this asylum has been reduced from £2 3s. 10d. in 1889, to £1 9s. 6d. in 1893. This is, no doubt, a large reduction, but economy is not the only consideration which must be taken into account in the care and treatment of the insane, and I fail to understand why the temperature of the prison for malefactors next door is not considered necessary for the more afflicted class of humanity which constitutes the asylum population. Clothing. Heating.

I examined all the books, and found them duly posted, except the Case Book, in which no entry had been made since the 25th September. Books.

12th November, 1894.

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT ASYLUM

LONDONDERRY
ASYLUM.

The patients on the books of this asylum are 415, 320 being of the male, and 195 of the female sex. Two of the men are in Londonderry workhouse, and five women in Limavady workhouse, under the special provisions of the 9th section of 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 67.

Inspected on
18th Dec.,
1894.

The last memorandum of inspection furnished to the Governors was towards the end of 1893; since then the asylum was visited and the patients were seen on the 21st April and the 12th September of the present year (1894), as well as to-day. Since the September visit the Statistics.

LONDONDERRY following numerical changes have taken place among the asylum population :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit (12th Sept., 1894), .	224	189	413
Admitted since,	10	14	24
	234	203	437
Discharged recovered,	9	7	16
Discharged unrecoversd,	2	—	2
Died,	3	1	4
	14	8	22
On register at this date (18th Dec., 1894), .	220	195	415
Absent on probation,	—	—	NIL.
Absent by escape,	—	—	NIL.
Total on register,	220	195	415

Two men in the Londonderry Workhouse, and five women in the Limavady Workhouse.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions from the 1st January to the 18th December, 1894, has been 47·36, viz. :—45·83 amongst the men and 48·93 amongst the female patients. The percentage of deaths on the average number resident for the same period has been 8·13, viz. :—6·25 for males, and 10·3 for females.

The estimated capitation cost for 1894 is £22 5s. 3d. There are twenty paying patients—ten of each sex—whose friends contribute £216 14s. 1d. to the funds of the institution, representing an average from the paying patients of £10 16s. 8d.

Health. The health statistics of the asylum on the day of my visit were as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed to-day,	2	—	2
In bed for serious illness,	1	—	1
In bed from age or debility,	1	—	1
In bed from violence or excitement,	—	—	NIL.
In bed, having bedsores,	—	—	NIL.
Patients under restraint,	—	—	NIL.
Patients in seclusion,	—	—	NIL.
Epileptic,	6	15	21
Actively suicidal,	1	—	1
General palsy,	—	—	NIL.
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation,	7	16	23
Wet beds reported last night,	—	—	NIL.
Patients raised by attendants,	27	31	58

These statistics speak well for the asylum management, and the two last entries show how, even in a large public asylum, by careful and skilled nursing, faulty and even grossly degraded habits of the insane can be corrected.

LONDONDERRY
ASYLUM.

The salaried staff of the establishment consists of:—

Staff.

	Number of Persons.
Medical Superintendent,	1
Assistant Medical Officer,	1
Visiting Physician,	1
Chaplain,	3
Land Steward,	1
Clerk,	1
Storekeeper,	1
Gardener,	1
Gatekeeper,	1
Hall Porter,	1
Plumber,	1
Mason,	1
Joiner,	1
Tailor,	1
Shoemaker,	1
Painter,	1
Matron,	1
Cook,	1
Kitchen Maids (including one Refectory Maid),	2
Laundresses (including two Assistants),	3
Office Maid,	1
Attendants:	
Head Male,	1
Head Female,	1
Ordinary Male,	15
Ordinary Female,	15
Night Male,	2
Night Female,	2

The happiness and safety of the inmates of asylums depend in a large measure on the character and efficiency of the attendants, whose position is one of great trust and responsibility. I am glad to be able to state that the appearance and demeanour of the attendants in the Londonderry asylum has always impressed me favourably. Classes for their instruction have been held, and during the past year thirteen of

Systematic
training and
instruction of
attendants.

-LONDONDERRY ASYLUM. the nurses have been examined, and granted certificates for "proficiency in mental nursing" from the Medico-Psychological Society. I desire to express my satisfaction at this systematic training of asylum attendants. The Governors have shown their practical appreciation of this work by supplying the nurses with the badges recognised by the Medico-Psychological Association.

Employment. The next Table gives the patients' employment:—

	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	68	44
As garden or field labourers,	61	—
As clerks,	2	—
As storekeepers,	4	—
As stokers,	1	—
As bellows,	5	—
As shoemakers,	3	—
As upholsterers,	12	—
As painters,	4	—
As joiners,	4	—
As plumbers,	2	—
As masons,	5	—
In the kitchen,	7	—
In the laundry,	—	81
In officers' quarters,	—	3
At needlework,	—	37
At knitting,	—	60
Miscellaneous,	1	4
Total employed,	159	175
Unemployed:		
Refusing to work,	14	5
Unemployed because of:		
(a) Mental condition,	25	5
(b) Bodily condition,	11	4
(c) Suitable work not available,	11	—
(d) Other causes,	NIL	—

Asylum to be abandoned and new one built on a larger estate.

I need not, in connection with these figures, point out what a much larger proportion of the men might, with a large asylum estate, find suitable occupation in agricultural work, or how cramped the inmates now are, both in their employment and recreation, from the insufficient amount of land attached to the asylum. The Governors have, with a far-sighted liberality which does credit alike to their humanity and judgment, boldly faced the difficulty of overcrowding, and the unsuitability and insufficiency of the present site, and have determined to get rid of the existing asylum, and to build a modern asylum on a large estate in the country.

Good management.

An asylum, like a country, is often the best managed which shows few events in its records, and certainly the management of the Londonderry Asylum, bearing in mind the adverse conditions under which it is at present conducted, reflects great credit on the Governors and on the Officers. Here we have an institution so lamentably overcrowded indoor and outdoor, that the patients are herded together under conditions which are most apt to produce turmoil and excitement among them; yet on my visits I scarcely find one excited patient among the inmates;

I walk through and speak to an orderly crowd of well dressed and well conducted persons, many of them, especially on the female side, usefully employed; even delusion seldom prompts a complaint of unkindness or harsh treatment. There are practically no patients confined to bed, and I notice too that many little improvements in the domestic surroundings of the patients have been made since my last inspection; that the patients are more surrounded than formerly with small domestic comforts, cosy corners, birds, and pictures, and such objects intended to awaken the patients' interest, and so to lead the train of their thoughts away from morbid fancies and delusions. We recommend that every pauper lunatic should be environed with all these things, not because they improve the appearance of the asylum, but because they are conducive to the cure of many of the patients, and to the contentment of all.

LONDONDEBT
ASYLUM.Cheerful
surroundings.

Since my last inspection in September there has been no Coroner's Inquest; there has been no serious casualty; there has been no case of symptomatic disease, and there has been no entry of either mechanical restraint or seclusion, and these negatives may be applied to the whole of the year, with the exception of two casualties, an injury to hip—the result of a fall, and a crushed finger from the closing of a door, which occurred in the beginning of the year. Only four deaths have occurred since my last visit, and these, as well as the other deaths which occurred during the year, call for no special remark. In the spring there were a considerable number of cases of phthisis, but having regard to the overcrowding of the asylum, and the want of healthy outdoor employment for many of the patients, the wonder is that there are not more cases of that form of consumption, which occurs so frequently in public asylums as secondary to disease of the brain.

No inquest,
symptomatic
disease, re-
straint, or
seclusion.

Casualties.

Deaths.

Phthisis.

I examined the food supplies, and found them satisfactory. The dietary is fairly liberal. My colleague and I are glad to give the required sanction to the addition of butter to the patients' dinner on Fridays. We should be pleased if the Governors could see their way to give a dinner of bacon and vegetables on two days of the week instead of one as at present.

Dietary.

I examined the asylum books and found them carefully and fully posted up to date. The different records kept by the Assistant Medical Officer, containing the particulars of the patient's history and treatment are admirably kept. Dr. Rutledge, particularly, interests himself in the case books, and the several particulars in these books are set forth in a very clear way, while each case is accompanied by an excellent photograph of the patient. I am anxious that the Governors should examine these books at each monthly meeting, so that they may see how excellently the work is done.

Books.

Photographs of
patients.

Of the conscientious and careful manner in which Dr. Hetherington discharges his important duties I need hardly write, as I am sure the Governors are fully aware of what an excellent Resident Medical Superintendent he is, and I am glad to state that so far as I can judge, the Assistant Medical Officer gives promise of proving himself to be a most thoroughly competent asylum officer.

Medical officers

19th December, 1894.

MARY-
BOROUGH
ASYLUM.Inspected on
22nd June,
1894.

Statistics.

MARYBOROUGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

The patients on the books of this Institution have decreased somewhat since our last visit on the 3rd October, 1893, and the following changes amongst them have taken place :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register, 3rd October, 1893, . . .	222	203	425
Admitted since,	55	35	90
	277	238	515
Discharged recovered,	34	9	43
Discharged unrecovered,	13	5	19
Died,	15	20	35
	69	41	110
On register at this date,	215	196	411

Excess of male
over female
admissions.

It would appear from these returns that the number of men admitted is almost double the number of women. It must not be supposed from this that males are more prone to insanity than females, as we know from the statistics of other countries that such is not the fact. The explanation of the relative excess of admissions of male patients is to be found in the cumbersome and difficult procedure necessary to obtain admission to public asylums in Ireland, so that the women, more easily controlled in their homes, or contributing less to the family support, remain at home, or gravitate to the workhouse. It is to be feared that, in the near future, many cases so treated will be found unmanageable, and will then be transferred to the asylum when all hope of recovery is gone.

Typhoid fever.

We regret to observe that during the spring, four cases of typhoid fever have occurred; that two male patients have already died of the disease, and a third is at present dangerously ill. One of the attendants who was in charge of these cases was also attacked by the disease, and is at present progressing favourably under treatment in the infirmary.

No provision
for isolating
typhoid cases.

With the view of ascertaining if any scheme could be suggested by which an agreement could be arrived at between the Asylum Board and the Governors of the County Infirmary, we visited this latter institution, in the hope that in the event of the disease spreading amongst the asylum inmates, steps might be taken to have them transferred to the infirmary for treatment. We understand, however, that it would be impossible to formulate such a scheme. This is unfortunate, as the existing appliances for the treatment of such cases in the asylum are most unsatisfactory. Not alone are the wards terribly overcrowded, but there is no part of the institution in which such cases can be isolated during treatment.

Autopsies.

With the exception of the fatal results in these cases, the causes of death call for no special remarks.

In nine cases *post mortem* examinations have been made, of which valuable records have been retained.

We have always found the Board of Governors ready to consider favourably our repeated representations, pointing out the requirements of the institution, and ever ready to do what was in their power to improve the condition of the institution, and ameliorate the treatment of the insane poor of the district. At our suggestion they have sanctioned extensive structural additions to the wards. At present, with their concurrence, buildings suitable for public worship are being erected; a large refectory is being fitted up, with a new kitchen and stores; new water closets are being provided; while it is proposed to extend the laundry, and provide additional machinery for washing. Further, at our solicitation, the Governors have added an Assistant Medical Officer to the staff; have pensioned off their old Matron, and selected a new official for that post; while they have increased the number of the day and night attendants, and introduced a new scale of wages for their remuneration, and have improved the rank and position of the Head Attendant. We refer to these matters, in order that the Governors may understand that we are fully sensible of what they have done to improve the condition of the insane, and of the interest they take in the management of the institution.

MARY-
BOROUGH
ASYLUM.

Additions and
improvements.

Changes in
staff.

At present the building is almost entirely in the hands of workmen. The kitchen, stores, and dining-room are progressing towards completion, but up to this, the requirements of this large establishment have to be met by all sorts of temporary expedients.

Disorganized
state of asylum.

In the wards, the patients are deprived of the use of the water closets and bathrooms, as these are being refitted and the sewerage relaid. At present only two baths are in working order in the whole asylum, while the supply of hot and cold water has been almost entirely cut off. A great deal of excuse must therefore be made for want of attention to cleanliness and neatness both as regards the persons and clothes of the patients, and as regards their bedding. Nevertheless, we think that with more exertion on the part of the staff, and with more attention to discipline and order, the evils resulting from the disturbed state of the establishment, and from the inadequate provision for the wants of so many human beings, would not have been allowed to show themselves to the extent found on our present visit.

Want of
cleanliness.

We found the male patients untidy and dirty in their persons and in their dress. The condition of the bedding reflected most unfavourably on all the responsible officials, as the sheets and blankets were dirty, and in many instances infested with vermin, and the state in which the beds were found would seem to point to the conclusion that their care was left entirely to the patients themselves.

The state of the linen coming from the laundry showed the greatest negligence on the part of the laundress, as many of the sheets and other articles appeared to return from the wash in the same state in which they were sent. The matron excused this state of things by stating that the water was at times cut off from the laundry, but on referring to her report book, we could only find one entry since the beginning of the year, referring to want of water. We are quite ready to admit that the laundry in its present condition is very defective, and that to properly wash the amount of clothes needed for this institution would require improved drying power and additional room for washing. But we know of other institutions with little better appliances for washing, where no fault can be found with the manner in which the work is done.

Bad washing.

MART-
BOROUGH
ASYLUM.Inefficiency of
night attend-
ants.

As regards the care of the patients during the night, the returns shown to us would not lead us to suppose that there was much attention given to their habits, as on the morning of our visit nine beds on the male, and fifteen on the female side were found wet, whereas we know of asylums of the same size, and with an equal number of night attendants, where, by the care and energy of the staff, the habits of the patients have so much improved that rarely is one wet bed to be found in the morning.

Necessity for
expedition in
carrying out
works.

It is unnecessary for us to go into any further details with reference to the management of the institution, nor do we feel called on, at the present time, to make any suggestions to the Board of Governors, as, until attention is paid to cleanliness, it is hopeless to expect any improvement in the care of the insane. But we hope to press on the Board of Control the necessity for the utmost expedition in carrying out the various very necessary works now in progress; and we propose to pay another visit during the year, when we trust we may be enabled to make a more favourable report with regard to the condition of the insane under treatment, and of the accommodation provided for their use.

Divine Service.

The Chaplains' books would show that on the 17th inst. 104 men and 97 women attended Mass, while 8 men and 19 women were present at the Protestant service.

29th June, 1894.

MONAGHAN
ASYLUM.Inspected on
30th August,
1894.

Statistics.

MONAGHAN DISTRICT ASYLUM

There are to-day on the books of the Asylum 648 patients—365 men and 283 women. Since the beginning of the year the following changes have taken place:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register on 31st December, 1893.	309	275	584
Admitted since,	63	43	96
	412	318	730
Discharged recovered,	22	18	40
Discharged unrecovered,	9	10	19
Died,	16	7	23
	47	35	82
Remaining at this date,	365	283	648

Overcrowding

As the estimated accommodation of the institution is only for 534 inmates, it is needless to say that the building is very much overcrowded, and, unfortunately, the overcrowding is rapidly increasing, as the numbers have risen by 14 since the beginning of the year, and by 67 since last inspection. As yet, no practical steps have been taken to provide the required accommodation. Plans and estimates for the ne-

cessary additions have been prepared by the Board of Control. These plans were forwarded in due course to the Board of Governors, but the Governors refused to express their views on the subject, stating that they did not wish to consider a matter in which they had no power to make alterations. The work has therefore been postponed, as, although the responsibility of carrying out all structural alterations in Irish Asylums is vested by law in the Board of Control, this Board has always been desirous of having the concurrence and co-operation of the Governors, in all works carried out in these institutions. Perhaps I may be allowed to express a hope that, having regard to the great necessity which exists for increased accommodation, the Governors will signify their views with reference to the plans placed before them.

MONAGHAN
ASYLUM.

Views of
Governors
required as to
plans, &c., of
additions.

All deaths are reported to have been from ordinary and natural causes. No coroner's inquest has been held, nor has any *post mortem* examination been made. The omission of such examinations is to be regretted, as by this means only, can injuries be discovered which may have been inflicted on the insane during life, and of which they may have been unable or afraid to speak. I trust that when a proper dead-house is provided, such pathological investigations will become the rule.

Deaths.

Necessity for
autopsies.

The general health of the institution is very good. Only one patient is confined to bed from general wasting, with incipient bedsores. A nurse was lately attacked with scarlatina, but she is now convalescent. Fortunately the disease did not spread.

Illness.

The number of entries of restraint and seclusion since the 1st January is 52. These refer to the restraint of 3 persons, and the seclusion of 33.

Restraint and
seclusion.

During my visit to the wards, the conduct of the patients was very good; only in one ward on the female side was there any noise, and this was evidently due to the crowding of too many insane persons in one room.

Conduct.

In the present overcrowded state of the institution, it is impossible that much can be done to improve the condition of the wards and corridors, as regards furniture and decoration. The male wards are especially bare, and deficient in all objects of interest, and in the comforts which are usually to be found in modern asylums. Experience has proved the influence which such surroundings have in tranquillizing the insane. Much, however, has been done, in plastering the walls. Some of the sanitary annexes are now being done in Keen's cement. This will prove a most useful work, as well on sanitary grounds as for the sake of appearance.

Improved
surroundings
required.

The beds and bedding are of excellent quality. Each bed is supplied with an under blanket.

Bedding.

The floors of one or two of the dormitories might have been cleaner, but every excuse must be made owing to the overcrowding, as not only are there too many beds in the rooms, but mattresses have to be laid on the floors to accommodate the number of patients.

Dormitories.

The clothing of both male and female patients calls for no comment. Tweed is by degrees being substituted for frieze in the clothing of the male patients. The women are dressed in calico dresses, and are fairly neat and tidy.

Clothing.

With regard to employment, 113 men work on the farms, 4 assist in the stores, and 15 work at various trades. Fifty-one women are employed in the laundry, and 78 are engaged at needlework.

Employment.

- MORAGHAN ASYLUM.**
 Night staff increased. The night staff has now been increased by the appointment of an additional attendant on each side, who have charge of the observation dormitories during the night. The epileptic and suicidal patients now sleeping under constant observation number 36 on the male, and 27 on the female side. This is a most desirable improvement, as only by this means, can the safety of such patients be ensured during the night.
- Divine Service.** The Chaplains' books show that on last Sunday 205 males and 155 females attended Mass; 54 males and 34 females were present at the Church of Ireland Services; and 43 males and 32 females went to the Presbyterian Service.
- Funerals.** The funerals of patients dying in the institution would appear to be carried out in accordance with the regulations laid down in the Privy Council Rules.
- Amusement Exercise.** Two hundred patients are returned as attending the weekly dance; 170 men and 82 women are stated to go for weekly walks beyond the grounds. These walks have been obliged to be discontinued on the female side since the head nurse left. It is hoped, however, that when a new appointment is made, they will be resumed, as owing to the limited extent of the Asylum estate, the women would be otherwise almost entirely confined to the airing courts.
- Steps taken towards acquiring additional land.** With reference to the recommendation made in last report that additional land should be obtained, it would appear that the Board of Governors appointed a Committee to consider the question, and that the Medical Superintendent was directed to obtain offers for supplying land adjoining the Asylum estate, which offers were forwarded to the Board of Control. The Governors would, therefore, appear to be fully alive to the importance of making extensive additions to the farm, and desirous that the Board of Control should take the necessary legal steps in the matter. There is no doubt that additional land is much required, as the existing farm is quite inadequate to afford employment, or exercise for the number of patients, or to provide the requisite vegetables, or milk. The outlay required should prove a remunerative investment for the ratepayers, as experience has shown that in other similar institutions a considerable profit has resulted from an increased area of land. A constant supply of vegetables and fresh milk at cost price is a most essential item in the management of such an institution.
- Staff.** The staff, exclusive of artisans and night attendants and laundresses, consists of 24 males and 21 females, giving a proportion of one attendant to 15 patients on the male, and one nurse to 13 on the female side.
- Addition to.** In accordance with the recommendation made in our last memorandum of inspection, the Governors have added a head nurse to the staff. Unfortunately the first person appointed had to resign, owing to certain complaints against her of harshness towards the patients. There is no doubt, however, that this appointment has improved the management of the female side, and I was pleased to find that the duties of the matron are more efficiently performed. The work of the laundry is now carried out in a more satisfactory manner; the return of clothes washed every week shows a large increase; all sheets are now changed once a week; the workmen are now supplied with two shirts, and the others with one every week.
- Laundry.**

The appointment of head nurse will take place at the next meeting of the Board. The Governors will, I trust, pardon the suggestion that every effort should be made to obtain a thoroughly trained nurse for this important post.

MONAGHAN
ASYLUM.

I examined all the books and registers. In future the Medical Books, Journal should be filled up once a week, and entries should be made in the Case-Book once a week for the first month in recent cases. Afterwards in recent and curable cases, once in every month; and once in every three months, in chronic cases. Instructions re case Book, &c.

These records would be greatly improved if photographs of the patients were inserted in the history of each case. Photographs of patients desirable.

I saw the patients at dinner. Owing to the overcrowding, and the small size of the dining-room, it is impossible to expect that the meal can be served with that regularity, order, and propriety now usually seen in modern asylums. Dinner.

I think the dietary might be improved by increasing the amount of meat allowed; 5 ozs. uncooked, including bone, is too little; 5 ozs. without bone, and cooked, is the usual allowance. Dietary.

Bacon might be given for dinner on Saturday, and potatoes and milk on Friday.

The articles sent in under contract could not be objected to, but I think an effort should be made to obtain meat of a superior quality, by having the cattle driven alive to the institution, and there slaughtered. Provisions.

30th August, 1894.

MULLINGAR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

MULLINGAR
ASYLUM.

I visited this Asylum on the 11th October, and completed my inspection to-day, when I saw all the patients who have been admitted since my visit on the 28th December of last year. The changes which have occurred among the patients since then are as follow:—

Inspected on
11th Oct., and
22nd Nov.,
1894.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit (28th Dec., 1893), .	333	238	571
Admitted since,	44	61	105
	427	299	726
Discharged recovered,	27	25	52
Discharged unrecovered,	14	4	18
Died,	20	28	48
Escaped,	1	—	1
	62	56	117
On register on 11th October, 1894, . .	365	244	609

Statistics.

I am glad to note that the number of admissions has ceased, at least temporarily, to increase, and that the total number of patients resident is less now by twelve than in December, 1893. Admissions decreasing.

MULLINGAR
ASYLUM.

The Lunacy District includes three counties, while the number chargeable to each of them is :—

County.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Westmeath,	138	87	225
Meath,	138	105	243
Longford,	88	82	170

Number of
paying patients
ought to be
increased.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions last year (1893), reached the high rate of 63·9 among the women, and 47·5 among the men, representing an average for the two sexes of 54·6, while the percentage of deaths on the average number resident during the year was 8·7, viz., 11·6 among women, and only 6·8 among the men.

The number of paying patients is ten, while the total amount contributed for their maintenance was £148 2s. 2d., representing an average payment of £14 16s. 2d. Having regard to the comparative affluence of a great portion of the district, I think it ought to be possible to increase considerably the list of contributors to the partial support of patients. A difficulty arises no doubt from the fact that nearly all the patients are committed to this Asylum as "dangerous lunatics." Almost every lunatic may under certain circumstances become dangerous, and this fact justifies the detention of many of them in an asylum; but it is equally certain that it was never intended to apply the provisions of the Dangerous Lunatics Act (30 & 31 Vic., cap. 118) to the committal of every pauper lunatic sent to a district asylum. During the year 1893, out of a total of 3,000 admissions, only five persons were committed to asylums in Scotland as dangerous lunatics, while in Mullingar alone the number so received was 123. The difficulty of receiving payment for the maintenance of patients thus admitted can, in nearly all cases, be got over by the asylum medical officers certifying that they have ceased to be dangerous within the meaning of sections 10 and 11 of the Dangerous Lunatics Act already referred to. It seems strange that—taking as one instance for comparison—the small area of Co. Clare which constitutes the Ennis Lunacy District, the Governors should be able to obtain contributions from patients' friends in no less than thirty-seven cases, while in the much wealthier and larger Mullingar District, contributions towards the patients' maintenance are only obtained, as already stated, in nine or ten instances. This is, I consider, a point which should receive the Governors' attention. There can be no doubt that the Governors are disposed to treat the patients liberally and humanely, and therefore there is the less excuse for the patients' relatives refusing any reasonable contribution which they can afford to make towards the funds of the Institution.

High average
annual cost of
patients.

Improvements
and alterations
carried out by
patients' labour

The average annual cost per head was, in 1893, £25 2s. 7½d. This represents a high rate of maintenance for an Irish asylum, but the total expenditure from which the average cost is determined includes a large sum in respect of structural improvements and alterations, which in many other asylums would be effected by a Board of Control loan, and so would not appear in the asylum accounts (the instalments of payment passing direct from the Secretary of the Grand Jury), instead of being more cheaply, as it is in Mullingar, carried out by patients' labour. In

considering the annual capitation cost, the high standard of care and treatment adopted in the asylum must also be borne in mind—a standard which, I feel assured, few ratepayers in the district grudge the afflicted class of the insane poor, suffering from perhaps the saddest of unavoidable calamities.

The health statistics on the 11th October were as follow:—

MULLINOAR
ASYLUM.

Health
Statistics.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed to-day,	8	13	19
In bed for serious illness, . . .	—	4	4
In bed from age or debility, . . .	—	1	1
In bed from violence or excitement, .	1	1	2
In bed having bedsores,	—	—	—
Patients under restraint,	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion,	—	—	—
Epileptics,	18	15	33
Actively suicidal,	47	17	64
General paralytics,	1	—	1
Epileptic and suicidal under special obser- vation,	65	33	97
Wet beds reported last night, . . .	4	8	12
Patients raised by attendants, . . .	—	—	—

The ventilation of many of the dormitories needs improvement, and this is most marked in No. 4, occupied by working patients. The old window frames are made of iron, rendering their alteration difficult and expensive.

Improved
ventilation of
dormitories
required.

The means of protection against fire are not sufficient; further emergency staircases should be provided; a suitable hand engine and fire escapes should be obtained; and attendants and patients should be trained by fire alarms.

Insufficient
means of pro-
tection against
fire.

The salaried staff of the establishment consists of:—

Staff

—	No.	—	No.
Medical Superintendent,	1	Maicon,	1
Assistant Medical Officer,	1	Cook,	1
Visiting Physician,	1	Laundress,	1
Chaplain,	3		
Steward,	1	Attendants:—	
Clerk,	1	Head Male,	1
Shoekeeper,	1	Head Female,	1
Cutlerykeeper,	1	Ordinary Male,	22
Flower,	1	Ordinary Female,	20
Joiner,	1	Night Male,	1
Shoemaker,	1	Night Female,	1
Painter,	1	Nurse, Male Hospital,	1

MULLINGAR
ASYLUM.
Staff.

I have to call the Governors' attention to the absolute necessity which exists of appointing a second night attendant on each side of the house. It is absurd to think that one night attendant can keep forty or fifty epileptic and suicidal patients under constant observation, and at the same time occasionally visit during the night other and distant parts of the asylum. By appointing two male and female night attendants, the number of soiled beds should be reduced, and the suicidal and epileptic patients would be kept under more constant supervision.

Employment
found for
practically all
the patients.

It is always a great pleasure to visit Mullingar Asylum, because unlike, I regret to say, many of our public institutions, the spirit of industry seems to permeate the entire establishment. Practically everyone is at work: the men are working at trades or in the fields, the women are sewing or washing—even the most demented are trained to automatically follow some occupation.

Statistics of
employment
will bear
favourable
comparison
with those of
any other
asylum.

The return of those employed includes almost every patient except the sick, and shows ninety per cent. of the men and eighty-four per cent. of the women resident as being usefully occupied. This table will, I think, bear favourable comparison with the statistics of any other asylum in or outside the United Kingdom.

TABLE OF OCCUPATION, &c.

	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	31	41
As garden or field labourers,	189	1
„ storeroomers,	2	—
„ messengers,	4	—
„ stokers,	6	—
„ tailors,	19	—
„ shoemakers,	6	—
„ upholsterers,	12	—
„ painters,	14	—
„ joiners,	6	—
„ plumbers,	1	—
„ masons,	3	—
„ slaters,	1	—
In the kitchen,	10	6
„ the laundry,	1	46
„ officers' quarters,	6	6
At needlework,	—	75
„ knitting,	—	12
In patients' dining hall,	17	—
Miscellaneous,	29	15
Total employed,	329	204
Unemployed because of :—		
(a) Mental condition,	8	26
(b) Bodily condition,	25	15
(c) Suitable work not available,	—	—
(d) Other causes,	—	—
Walking daily in grounds beyond airing courts,	28	117
Taken out beyond grounds weekly,	209	117
Attending Mass,	209	153
„ Episcopalian Service,	18	7
„ Presbyterian Service,	3	3
„ Associated entertainments,	300	200

Great amount
of substantial
work done by
patients.

I am personally satisfied that the figures given are not paper statistics, made up for show; while the following list of articles of clothing, &c., made by patients during the year proves how much substantial work is done within the asylum walls. Every single article of the patients' clothing, except the men's caps, is made in the asylum, while it is impossible to go through the institution without being struck with the very real amount of structural alterations and repairs which is being carried on by asylum labour.

LIST OF ARTICLES OF CLOTHING, &c., MADE BY PATIENTS.

MULLINGAR
ASYLUM.

	No.		No.	List of articles made by patients.
Shirts,	800	Petticoats,	200	
Bolsters and pillows,	72	Chemises,	1,216	
Hair mattresses,	84	Aprons,	1,418	
Bolster and pillow cases,	800	Blouses,	133	
Coverlets,	12	Table cloths,	119	
Jackets,	304	Mattress cases,	120	
Vests,	244	Bolster cases,	9	
Trousers,	1,199	Flannel jackets,	66	
Drawers,	1,402	Caps,	60	
Shirts,	671	Door mats,	5	
Socks,	2,320	Knickers,	64	
Boots and shoes (pairs),	571	Tubs,	4	
Suspenders,	562	Bed baskets,	80	
Stockings,	369	Bread baskets,	8	
Neckties,	2,320	Clothes baskets,	6	
Dresses,	471			

The male side of the asylum is overcrowded by not less than 60 patients, and, as one result, ophthalmia has been during the past year rife among the patients. Ophthalmia amongst patients owing to overcrowding.

Three cases of typhoid fever (two patients and one attendant) occurred during the year from defective sanitary arrangements in connection with No. 5 Division. Typhoid fever.

Erysipelas of a virulent type was introduced by a female patient towards the end of 1893, attacking no less than twenty patients, seven men, and thirteen women, and causing the deaths of two men and five women. The remaining forty-one deaths call for no special remark: many of them resulted, as is usual in our Irish asylums, from lung disease, or other forms of tuberculosis, a class of cases which it may be expected will be benefited by the greater dryness of the internal atmosphere which the new system of heating will produce. In no case was a Coroner's inquest deemed necessary. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in eleven cases. Such examinations are not alone of scientific value, by revealing the organic conditions associated with insanity, but they conduce indirectly to the patients' greater safety by sometimes disclosing, after death, injuries which may have been overlooked during life, and thus enable steps to be taken to guard against similar injuries in other cases. Cases of erysipelas. Deaths. Autopsies.

The serious casualties in all cases—four in number—were fractures of bones. One male patient fractured his thigh by falling from a ladder, and another sustained a similar injury by falling down stairs. This patient suffers from delusions of persecution, and his statement that he had been pushed by an attendant could not be verified. The third male patient was thrown down on the road by another patient, and fractured his collar bone. A female patient slipped on the lavatory floor, and sustained a Colles' fracture of the wrist. Casualties.

In no case was a patient placed in mechanical restraint during the year; a pleasing record when one remembers that only a few years back it was considered indispensable in this, as in other asylums, to coerce many of the insane into quietness by mechanical appliances and a cruel discipline. No restraint.

**MULLINGHAM
ASYLUM.****Seclusion.**

During the year six male patients were locked in their rooms—secluded is the technical term—on eight occasions for a total period of twenty hours, because they were violent or excited, while three women were similarly secluded on four occasions during a total period of 17½ hours. These are the only entries of punitive or disciplinary measures found necessary for the proper treatment of nearly a thousand insane patients during an entire year. The patients in this asylum enjoy, in many instances, an amount of individual liberty which reflects the greatest credit, in my opinion, on the humanity and the courage of the Resident Medical Superintendent, in carrying out an enlightened and advanced system of treatment. Many of the patients are on parole inside or outside the asylum estate; in the summer months groups of them go on picnicing or laymaking expeditions, and return of their own accord to the asylum in the afternoon. Fortunately a great number of our Irish patients can be trusted in this way, and are in no way dangerous to outsiders; the people, too, living near the asylum are beginning to learn that the inmates of an asylum are to be rather treated as suffering fellow-beings, than to be regarded as so many wild animals. Another good result of this mode of management is that many of the patients look less insane and not less sanely than they would under a different system of treatment.

**Advanced and
enlightened
method of
treatment of
the insane
adopted.****Additions,
alterations, and
improvements
effected.**

The following additions, alterations, and improvements have been effected since my last inspection:—

- (1.) Erection of engine house, including coal store, plumber's shop, accumulator room, two steam boilers, two steam engines, two dynamos for electric installation, electric machinery for working milk separator, churn, &c.
- (2.) Alterations in female hospital, taking down partition wall, forming dormitory and additions to same, two attendants' rooms, sanitary annexe, breaking out opes in gables, and forming doors and erecting iron stairs.
- (3.) Breaking door ope from R.M.S. kitchen, and erecting iron stairs to same.
- (4.) Breaking opes in gable of male hospital, and erecting iron stairs in same.
- (5.) Renovating basement in male wing, forming paint shop and upholstery store.
- (6.) Forming drying ground in laundry yard, erecting 64 metal posts, straining 5,000 feet of wire in same, and also putting in 250 superficial yards of cement in walks of same.
- (7.) Bracing up ceilings to roof of male hospital—divisions 5 and 10.
- (8.) Altering water-closets in order to form store for female hospital.
- (9.) Forming roof lights and ventilators in male and female hospitals.
- (10.) Raising flues from drying closets in laundry for twenty feet.
- (11.) Alterations in main building—R.M.S. cellar and store converted into surgery.
- (12.) Altering and enlarging five attendants' rooms.
- (13.) Erecting belfry in gable of main house.
- (14.) Building two attendants' lavatories.
- (15.) Taking up flooring and joists in special ward, female wing, and putting down new floor.

It would be an advantage if the following works could be carried out in conjunction with the alterations in progress:—

MULLINGAR
ASYLUM.

Additional
works
suggested.

(1.) Concrete floors covered with a thin layer of asphalt in each of the ground floor main corridors.

(2.) Large windows and an emergency iron stairs at the end of No. 5 wards on both male and female sides of the asylum.

(3.) A large bay window to increase the size of the reception rooms for the male and female sides of the house. This is especially desirable on the male side where the space has been encroached on by the new dynamo and engine room.

(4.) A mortuary, and also a weigh-house, to be conveniently situated at the rear of the main buildings.

(5.) The present observation dormitories, being dark and badly ventilated, I would suggest that a large ventilating skylight should be placed in the roof of each dormitory, and that a bay window should be inserted at the end of each.

These alterations could be effected at a moderate cost, as all the mason work could be done by patients' labour.

I examined all the books, and found them duly written up. The Books. Case-books are kept by the Assistant Medical Officer, who, as well as the Resident Medical Superintendent and the clerk, will have additional duties imposed on him by the revised Rules, which are awaiting the consideration of the Privy Council.

The storekeeper has called my attention to the low valuation attached to his allowances, as compared with the valuation set forth in the Circular of 17th November, 1877. The Governors, if they agree in the opinion that the present valuation is inadequate, should ascertain what the true value of these allowances is, and then ask to have a proper valuation assigned to them by Order in Council.

Valuation of
storekeeper's
allowances.

22nd November, 1894.

OMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

OMAGH
ASYLUM.

This asylum was visited on the 20th April last, and again on December 17th and 18th, when all the patients were seen, and every part of the institution inspected.

Inspected on
20th April,
17th and 18th
Dec., 1894.

The changes which have taken place among the asylum population since the last report was furnished to the Governors on the inspection of 23rd December, 1893, are shown in the following table:—

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register on 22nd Dec., 1893,	327	263	590
Admitted since,	120	65	185
	447	328	775
Discharged recovered,	68	26	94
Discharged unrecovered,	18	12	30
Scrapped,	1	—	1
Died,	34	10	44
	111	67	178
On register on 17th Dec., 1894,	336	201	537

**OMAGH
ASYLUM.**

Of these 597 patients resident, 415, viz. :—242 men and 173 women, are chargeable to the county Tyrone, while 182 (94 men and 88 women) are chargeable to the county Fermanagh.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the year has been 45.5, viz. :—48 for males, and 40 for females. The percentage of deaths on the average number resident during 1894, up to the date of my December visit, was 10.3, viz. :—10 for males, and 11 for females.

**Paying
patients.**

There are now 22 paying patients in the asylum, contributing in all £209 16s. 5d. to the asylum funds, and representing an average payment of £9 10s. 9d.

**Health
statistics.**

The health statistics on the first day of my December visit were as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed to-day,	11	17	28
In bed for serious illness,	5	7	12
" from age or debility,	6	10	16
" having bedsores,	1	-	1
Patients under restraint,	-	1	1
" in seclusion,	-	-	-
Epileptics,	21	17	38
Actively suicidal,	9	15	24
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation,	-	-	-
Wet beds reported last night,	-	-	-
Patients raised by attendants,	23	34	57

**Better provision
required for night
supervision of
epileptic and
suicidal
patients.**

In connection with these statistics I desire to draw the Governor's attention to the danger of leaving such a large number of epileptic and actively suicidal patients without constant night supervision. Provision has been made in the new plans for observation dormitories; but, influenced by the desire to keep the expenditure within the limits set by the Governor, the observation dormitories thus provided will not be sufficient to include all those patients who, in a fully equipped asylum, would be placed under the constant observation of a night attendant.

Deaths.

The deaths since last visit appear to have been all due to natural causes, except in one case (B. G.), in which the patient was kicked by a fellow patient on the 26th December, 1893, and died a fortnight later. A coroner's inquest was held, when the jury found that death had resulted from senile decay, accelerated by shock from the injuries he had sustained.

**Serious out-
break of
influenza.**

I regret to notice that a serious outbreak of influenza, accompanied in many of the cases by purpura, occurred during the year. In all 24 patients and 11 attendants were attacked, resulting in 4 deaths; but no other case of epidemic or zymotic disease was reported as having occurred during the year.

Autopsies.

The number of *post-mortem* examinations made has been six. Verification of the exact cause of death by this means is desirable not alone on account of the information it affords the medical attendants with

regard to the deceased, but because it tends to the better protection of the entire body of patients, by the knowledge that fracture of bones, or other injuries which might be concealed, or overlooked during life, are certain to be revealed at the *post-mortem* examination, and may possibly be traced to the violence of attendants or other patients. In England, and in other countries, a *post-mortem* examination practically follows almost every death in a public institution. In this country we, in my opinion properly, respect the prejudices of the people on this subject, and so the Privy Council Rules enjoin that no *post-mortem* examination shall be made against the expressed wishes of a deceased patient's relatives, who desire to remove the body after death.

The casualties of a serious character, which have occurred since December, 1893, may be shortly noted in the following statement:—

OMAGH
ASYLUM.
Desirability of.

Casualties.

1894.	Initials.	—
January 7, . . .	A. M'D., . . .	Incised wounds of hands and wrists from breaking glass.
February 24, . . .	H. O'S., . . .	Contusion of hip, the result of a fall from a form.
April 13, . . .	J. M'G., . . .	Collar fracture of left wrist from a fall.
June 17, . . .	J. M'G., . . .	Sprained back from falling down stairs.
August 18, . . .	S. T., . . .	Severe sprain of wrist from being thrown down by another patient.
September 6, . . .	F. K., . . .	Fracture of clavicle from being thrown down by another patient.
September 17, . . .	E. A., . . .	Pushed by another patient, fell, and severely contused left hip.
December 4, . . .	E. B., . . .	Black eye, cut lip, and contused thigh from being beaten.

The last of these is one of importance, inasmuch as it is alleged that the patient had been assaulted by one of the female attendants—M'Taggart. I investigated this case very carefully, and the facts elicited seemed to me to establish clearly that M'Taggart had beaten the patient. The case occurred immediately before the December meeting of the Board, and the Resident Medical Superintendent—instead of thoroughly investigating all the facts; suspending the implicated attendant, if he believed her to be guilty; and reporting fully to the Board for their decision—would seem to have confined himself to reporting the facts to the Governors, and asking them to institute an inquiry. The Governors, as I was informed, without examining the patient who had received the injuries, decided to let M'Taggart off with a caution. I don't wish to press the members of the new Board to re-consider a decision come to by their predecessors, especially as I understand M'Taggart's previous character was very good, but in any such future case, I consider—(1), That it is the clear duty of the Resident Medical Superintendent, as the responsible head of the asylum, to act in accordance with the 35th Privy Council Rule; (2) That the Governors should enforce strictly the requirement of the 102nd Privy Council Rule, and inform every attendant in the asylum that any ill-treatment of a patient will be followed by dismissal, if not by a criminal prosecution. I felt compelled to draw attention to this subject in my last report, and I can only now repeat that the first duty of attendants is humanity towards the patients, and that any officer or attendant who cannot control his or her temper in dealing with the insane, should not be allowed to remain in charge of this unhappy class.

Assault of patient by attendant.

Duties of Governors and Resident Medical Superintendent as regards ill-treatment of patients by attendants

First duty of attendants is humanity towards patients.

OMAGH
ASYLUM.

The salaried staff of the asylum is shown in the following table:—

Staff.

	No.		No.
Medical Superintendent,	1	Shoemaker,	1
Assistant Medical Officer,	1	Painter,	1
Visiting Physician,	1	Matron,	1
Chaplain,	4	Cook,	1
Clerk,	1	Kitchenmaid,	1
Storekeeper,	1	Housemaid,	1
Gardener and Land Steward,	1	Laundress,	1
Gatekeeper,	1	Attendants:—	
Porter,	1	Head Male,	1
Farm Servant,	1	Head Female,	1
Stoker,	1	Ordinary Male,	17
Plumber,	1	Ordinary Female,	24
Mason,	1	Night Male,	2
Joiner,	1	Night Female,	2
Tailor,	1		

Importance of
care in selec-
tion, training,
and recreation
of attendants.

The proportion of ordinary male attendants to patients—about one to twenty—is too low, and I regret to notice that complaints of intemperance have been brought from time to time against some of the attendants, and that dismissals have not been infrequent. The position of attendant on the insane is one of great trust and responsibility; and when we reflect on the association of attendants with patients during the whole of their working hours, and how they are exposed to whims and insults, and sometimes to danger, it must I think be admitted that every reasonable relaxation from duty should be afforded to attendants, and that their home life, for such as reside in the asylum, should be made as attractive as possible, by attention to their food, and by providing them with suitable rooms in which they can read and smoke, or play games during their leisure hours, instead of being driven for want of other means of recreation to the nearest public house. Having regard to the fact of the class from which asylum attendants are mostly recruited having no previous knowledge of the duties they are required to perform, it is most important that they should be carefully chosen; that they should be systematically taught; and that they should be required after two years' service to pass the examination for asylum attendants instituted by the Medico-Psychological Association; at all events no attendant should be promoted to a higher grade who has not passed that examination. The happiness of asylum patients depends so largely on the skill and humanity of attendants that it is impossible to exaggerate, from the point of view of good and successful management, the importance of getting and keeping together a trustworthy and efficient staff of attendants.

Employment.

No principle in the management of the insane is more firmly established than the regular employment of patients in various useful occupations. The following table shows that the number of patients

usefully employed continues to increase. It is assuredly gratifying to find now such a large number of the male patients occupied at agricultural work on the new farm, instead of being confined, as was formerly the case, in narrow and cheerless airing yards, where they frequently spent their time in moody temper and with gloomy aspect, walking up and down like so many caged animals.

ONAGH
ASYLUM.

Gratifying in-
crease of.

TABLE OF EMPLOYMENT.

	Male.	Female.
Assisting attendants in wards, . . .	47	43
As garden or field labourers, . . .	107	-
„ storekeepers, . . .	2	-
„ messengers, . . .	2	-
„ tailors, . . .	3	-
„ shoemakers, . . .	2	-
„ upholsterers, . . .	26	15
„ painters, . . .	3	-
„ joiners, . . .	1	-
„ masons, . . .	3	-
In the kitchen, . . .	2	4
„ the laundry, . . .	4	27
„ officers' quarters, . . .	-	1
At needlework, . . .	-	32
„ knitting, . . .	-	61
Total employed, . . .	275	206
Attending associated entertainments, . . .	175	126

In summer a much larger number is employed at garden and field labour, the old and feeble not being sent out in winter.

On the 27th November, a fire threatened to break out in No. 6 Division, but it was detected and extinguished by the Assistant Medical Officer (Dr. West), whose prompt action on this occasion merits commendation, and affords another instance of his devotion to his duties. The means provided for securing the patients' safety during the possible occurrence of a fire, and the means which exist for extinguishing it, are equally unsatisfactory. There is no second exit from the new building on the female side; there are no fire-escapes through which the patients could be let down in case of fire. There is no hand engine, such as is found in almost every other asylum, or grenades and extinguishers, which often prove useful before a fire reaches unmanageable dimensions. The Governors should at once procure a suitable fire-engine, in the use of which attendants and patients should be trained.

Better provi-
sion in case of
fire required.

OMAGH
ASYLUM.

Full instructions should be given to attendants as to how they should act on the occasion of a fire, and they should be, from time to time, exercised in the removal of the patients during the supposed occurrence of a fire.

Signs of damp
in building.

Some parts of the building, especially at the back, are showing signs of damp, and it will be necessary to have part, if not the entire asylum, repointed in the course of next summer.

Bedding.

I was glad to notice the continuing improvement in the bedsteads and bedding. Most of the objectionable wooden bedsteads have been got rid of, and there only remain 28 straw beds, against 421 hair, and 171 fibre mattresses. I trust the straw beds will soon be, as in other asylums, entirely abolished.

Heating and
lighting.

The temperature in many parts of the building was low, and I suggested to the Resident Medical Superintendent that fires should be kept burning during the daytime in the dormitories, so long as the weather continued cold, and that, if possible, the lighting of the lower corridors should be improved. Otherwise I found most of the divisions, especially on the female side, in good order, and I could not fail to notice on the part of the higher staff an anxiety, so far as lay in their power, to remedy defects and to improve the condition of the different divisions.

General
condition.

There are many indications that the great increase in the number of patients has almost outstripped the means of accommodation at the disposal of the Resident Medical Superintendent. It is to be hoped that the works connected with the enlargement and alteration of the building, for which plans have been prepared, and for which the quantities are now being taken out by a building surveyor, will be commenced early this year.

Works for pro-
viding addi-
tional accom-
modation.

There are many indications that the great increase in the number of patients has almost outstripped the means of accommodation at the disposal of the Resident Medical Superintendent. It is to be hoped that the works connected with the enlargement and alteration of the building, for which plans have been prepared, and for which the quantities are now being taken out by a building surveyor, will be commenced early this year.

Dinner.

I saw the patients at dinner, which consisted of soup served in mugs, and bread. I trust the Governors will, as soon as the alterations in the kitchen have been effected, take the subject of the patients' dietary into consideration, and assimilate the scale at least to that in use in other Irish Asylums.

Dietary
requires con-
sideration.

Provisions.

I also inspected the provisions in store. The meat seemed to me of inferior quality, and it could scarcely be otherwise, since the contract price is little over 3½d. per lb. The usual accepted beef tender in our asylums is for best ox or heifer beef. In Omagh the beef supplied is almost exclusively "old cow," used for making soup.

Inferior quality
of beef.

Books.

I inspected all the books. The register of restraint shows that one woman was restrained in a camisole for 14 hours, while during the year only two men were secluded, each for a short period. I found one very excitable patient in No. 9 dayroom, and some of the associated patients complained that she threatened, and that her violence frightened them. The Resident Medical Superintendent stated that, not having a padded room, he would be afraid to put this patient in seclusion when violent; and when he deems this course necessary, it must be most difficult to manage the asylum, especially with a weak staff, without at least one padded room on each side of the house.

Restraint and
seclusion.Excitable
patient in day-
room.Padded room
required.

The Chaplains' books give the numbers attending Divine Service on the Sunday previous to my inspection, as :—

OMAGH
ASYLUM.

Divine Service.

	Males.	Females.
Roman Catholics,	112	130
Church of Ireland,	38	39
Presbyterian,	40	41
Methodists,	40	34

The Roman Catholic chapel is only about 22 feet by 60 feet, capable at most of seating 130 or 140 persons, and is altogether insufficient for the number of Roman Catholic patients now in the asylum; and it is much to be regretted that the new plans do not provide for the erection of a suitable detached church for Roman Catholic worship. We know that many of the insane derive much benefit and comfort from religious instruction, and that one of the best means for the restoration of a disordered mind is the recovery of that self-control which religion inculcates. We know, too, how deeply attached to religious ordinances the Irish peasant is, and what a break it must be in the monotony of asylum life, and therefore what a curative effect it must often exercise, if the patients go even once a week to church or chapel, as they were accustomed to do in their former homes. I consider this subject one of great importance, and I trust that the Governors, before the new buildings are finished, will seek to have suitable places of worship provided for the different religious communities sheltered within the walls of their asylum.

Roman Catholic chapel too small.

Importance of ministrations of religion in treatment of the insane.

Suitable places of worship required.

It is impossible to visit Omagh Asylum without being struck with the marked advance in the treatment of the patients which has taken place during the past few years. Much, however, still remains to be done to bring it up to the level of the best of our Irish asylums.

Improved treatment of patients.

The additions and alterations about to be made will, no doubt, not alone provide the recognised standard of accommodation, but they will render the buildings much more cheerful and healthy. Gloomy and prison-like buildings tend to deepen the melancholy from which so many of our patients suffer, and to intensify rather than remove the delusions which haunt nearly all classes of the insane. This is the reason why, in providing buildings and furniture, as well as in matters of maintenance and management of the insane poor, a liberal expenditure is in the long run the real economy, and those Governors best consult the interests of the ratepayers who furnish the institution over which they preside with every means and every appliance which tend to the rapid and permanent recovery of the patients.

Additions and alterations.

Gloomy buildings retard recovery of patients.

Liberal expenditure on buildings and furniture most economical in the end.

31st January, 1895.

RICHMOND
ASYLUM.

RICHMOND DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on
25th Dec.,
1894.

The last report on this asylum is dated 22nd December, 1893. Since then frequent visits have been paid by us; necessitated either by matters affecting the health of the patients, or by the duty of inspecting the various building works which are being carried on.

Statistics.

The following changes in the population have taken place during the past year :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register on 21st Dec., 1893,	707	799	1,506
Admitted since,	245	213	458
	952	1,012	1,965
Discharged recovered,	73	69	142
Discharged unrecovered,	43	29	72
Died,	107	151	258
	223	249	472
On register at this date (25th Dec., 1894), .	729	763	1,492

Of these, two men and two women were absent on probation, one woman was under treatment in Cork-street Fever Hospital suffering from smallpox, and one man had escaped, and was still at large.

Deaths.

The deaths are registered as follows :—

—	Males.	Females.
Apoplexy,	1	9
Epilepsy,	8	9
General paralysis,	14	3
Exhaustion after insanity,	4	6
Consumption,	24	55
Other diseases of lungs,	10	3
Diseases of heart and arteries,	9	20
Inflammation of stomach,	4	3
Diseases of liver and kidneys,	3	6
Dysentery and diarrhoea,	8	21
Fever and erysipelas,	2	6
Cancer,	-	4
General debility and old age,	1	8
Accidents,	2	-
Beri-beri,	17	7

Autopsies.

In 173 cases the cause of death was verified by post-mortem examination.

Two coroner's inquests were held. In one case death was found to have resulted from fracture of several ribs on both sides, fracture of sternum, and rupture of liver. Into this case we held a special inquiry; examined the medical officers; all the attendants who had, at any time, charge of the deceased; and a number of patients. From the evidence we received we were convinced that these injuries were the result of an assault committed by the night attendant in charge of the patient. This man was afterwards tried for the offence, but the jury disagreed.

RICHMOND
ASYLUM.

Death of
patient caused
by injuries
inflicted by
night attend-
ant.

In the second case, death resulted from rupture of the bladder caused by a kick from another patient.

Death caused
by kick from
another patient

The general health of the inmates of the institution during the past year cannot be reported on favourably. As shown by the records of the causes of death, outbreaks of dysentery and diarrhoea have been prevalent. During the autumn, several cases of smallpox occurred, but the most serious malady was an outbreak of an epidemic resembling in its symptoms the Eastern disease, Beri-beri. This outbreak began about the month of May, and gradually went on increasing up to the end of September, when it suddenly declined. As many as 152 patients were attacked, and fatal results, as shown in the returns of deaths, occurred in 25 cases.

General health.

Outbreak of
Beri-beri.

At the time of our visit, 72 patients were confined to bed. Of these, 47 suffered from bodily illness, 13 remained in bed on account of old age or debility, and 4 on account of excitement. No patient was under any form of restraint, but 3 men were in seclusion.

Illness.

Restraint and
seclusion.

No suicide is reported to have occurred during the year. This speaks well for the vigilance of the staff, as several attempts appear to have been made. At the present time, notice of the suicidal tendencies of patients on admission is conveyed to the attendants by sending with the patient a wooden slip, on which is marked his name and religion, and, if suicidal, the letter S. In our opinion, cards should be sent with patients distinctly suicidal, specifying the manner in which the attempt is likely to be made, and directing that the patient is not to be left out of sight. This card should be signed by the attendants in charge to show that they understand their responsibility. When, in the opinion of the medical officers, the suicidal tendency has abated, this card should be taken back.

No suicide.

Precautions to
prevent suicide.

Further pre-
cautions
suggested.

During our visit, the conduct of the patients, considering the over-crowded state of the wards, was wonderfully quiet and orderly. The clothing of both sexes appeared of excellent quality. That of the females deserves special commendation, as there was much variety in their dress, and special attention appeared to be given to the neatness of their persons.

General con-
duct.

Clothing.

The return of employment shows that 108 men are engaged on the farm, 48 at various trades, and 33 work in the kitchen. Of the women, 89 are employed in the laundry, 25 in the kitchen, and 295 are engaged at some form of needlework. These figures show an increase in the numbers usefully employed, and I trust that when the fine weather comes, the large area of land at Portrane will be taken advantage of as a means of affording ample occupation for all the working men who can be trusted to leave the asylum.

Employment.

RICHMOND ASYLUM.	<p>In consequence of the various outbreaks of disease which occurred during the year, a Committee of the Board of Governors was appointed to consider the steps necessary to be taken to remedy the overcrowding existing in all parts of the institution. Accordingly, after frequent consultations with the Board of Control, it has been decided to provide accommodation in temporary wooden buildings, so as to meet the requirements of the existing population of the asylum. These buildings are now in process of erection. One detached block will afford excellent day-room and dormitory space for 100 male patients; additional day-rooms will also be provided for 200 more males. On the female side, day-rooms for 85 females are being built. The walls of these buildings are composed of a double thickness of wood, with a layer of felt interposed, and they are roofed with corrugated iron over felt. They are provided with sanitary annexes, and will be heated with hot-water pipes. A commodious kitchen will also be provided in connection with the male dining-room. A laundry and disinfecting chamber has been erected in connection with the detached hospital. It has further been decided to fit up a suitable residence for 100 working patients at Portrane. It is also proposed to improve the ventilation of both the male and female houses, and to re-floor any rooms which are considered unhealthy—covering the ground underneath with a layer of asphalt. It is hoped that the additional accommodation thus provided will suffice for all the requirements of the population until the new asylum at Portrane is built, and that when overcrowding has become a thing of the past, outbreaks of epidemic disease, now so frequent, will in the future become almost unknown.</p>
Steps taken to provide ad- ditional accommodation	
Temporary wooden build- ings.	
Ventilation, &c., of main buildings.	
Additions to medical staff.	<p>The Governors have decided to appoint an additional Assistant Medical Officer, and so long as it is necessary that one of the Medical Officers should reside at Portrane, they have directed that another additional Medical Assistant shall be temporarily employed, so that the Medical Staff will then consist of the Medical Superintendent, five Assistant Medical Officers, and two Clinical Assistants.</p>
Re-organisa- tion of staff.	<p>The Executive Committee, in addition to their recommendations of various structural additions and improvements in the institution, have further had under consideration, and have suggested, the re-organisation and improvement of their staff. These proposals, which affect principally the superior executive officials, involving the creation of new and the abolition of old offices, are fully dealt with in the Report of the Committee; and, therefore, it is unnecessary for us now to recapitulate them. They have, however, our entire approval, and will in our opinion, if carried out, tend to improve the discipline and to the economical working of the institution, and will render the care and supervision of the insane inmates much more effective and satisfactory.</p>
Divine Service.	<p>The Chaplains' Books show that on last Sunday 248 men and 350 women attended Mass; that 45 men and 69 women were present at the Protestant Episcopal Service; while 2 men and 8 women went to the Presbyterian Worship.</p>
Exercise and entertainments	<p>As regards exercise, 60 men and 65 women go for walks beyond the asylum estate two or three times a week; while 130 men and 150 women are able to be present at the associated entertainments.</p>

28th December, 1894.

SLIGO DISTRICT ASYLUM.

SLIGO
ASYLUM.

The plans for the additions, alterations, and improvements of this institution are still under consideration. They will, however, in a short time be finally decided on, so that there is every reason to hope that the works will be commenced in early Spring.

Inspected on
21st Sept.,
1894.Proposed addi-
tions, &c.

As the existing requirements of the establishment are so well known to the Board of Governors, and as the plans for the remodelling of the asylum have been so frequently under consideration, it is unnecessary for me to refer to the many defects in the present structure. I must, however, bring under the notice of the Board the condition of one of the apartments on the basement floor at present used as a refectory for the female patients. It is infested with rats which have riddled the floor with Female refec-
holes. Through these holes the refuse food and sweepings of the floor tory.
are carried, causing a most offensive odour. The rats have also formed a communication with the drain outside. Steps must, therefore, be at once taken to remedy these conditions so likely to prove injurious to the health of the patients.

The asylum was reported on, in February, 1893, and again visited in November last. Since the date of last report the following changes have taken place :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On Register, 15th February, 1893,	244	183	427
Admitted since,	105	71	179
	349	257	606
Discharged recovered,	29	51	80
Discharged unrecovered,	35	10	45
Died,	25	20	45
	90	81	171
On Register at this date,	259	203	462
Absent by escape,	1	—	1
Resident at this date,	258	203	461

These figures show an increase of 14 men and 20 women, and a further increase may be expected, at least as regards the numbers of female lunatics. At the present time the number of males exceeds the number of females by 55, but it must be presumed that in time these numbers will be equalised, as we know that women are as numerous as men amongst the general population, and are as liable to suffer from mental disease.

<p>SALVO ASYLUM.</p> <p>Suicide.</p>	<p>One death is returned as the result of a self-inflicted injury. An old woman, who had been lately admitted to the asylum, and who had not shown any suicidal tendency, when returning from exercise with the other patients, wandered into a bathroom, and was there found to have strangled herself with a towel. The Coroner's Jury acquitted the asylum officials from blame. On our official inquiry into all the circumstances of the case, we felt bound to agree with the conclusions of the Jury, but suggested that in future the doors of all bathrooms should be kept shut. I may here point out that on the admission of patients stated to be suicidal, more certain steps should be taken to acquaint the attendants of the fact. At present it is only conveyed by allowing the attendants to read the admission form. It is, therefore, possible for any attendant to deny that he has ever been informed of the suicidal tendency of a patient. In future, cards should be issued to the attendants, in cases where a suicidal tendency is recorded, specifying the manner in which the patient has threatened or attempted suicide, and pointing out the need of continuous supervision; and the card should be endorsed by all attendants in charge of the patient. These cards ought to be examined at times by the medical officers, and removed when the patient's mental state improves so far as to render constant supervision no longer necessary.</p>
<p>Autopsies.</p> <p>Restraint and seclusion.</p>	<p>Since the date of last report five post-mortem examinations have been made. This shows some improvement on the returns of last year.</p> <p>The numbers of entries of restraint and seclusion amount to 772. These refer to the restraint of forty persons, and the seclusion of twenty-six. May we hope that when the new additions and improvements have been carried out; when more elbow room is provided for the patients, and the wards are fitted up with a few home comforts and objects of interest; excitement and turbulence will become less prevalent, and such frequent recourse to restraint will be found no longer necessary. I must, however, say that during the time of my visit I found the patients fairly quiet, nor did I find anyone either in restraint or seclusion.</p>
<p>Escapes.</p>	<p>The numbers of attempts at escape since last report amount to sixteen. In eleven of these cases the patients were absent all night before being brought back to the asylum, and in five they made good their escape.</p>
<p>Accidents</p>	<p>The records of accidents show that two women have received broken bones as the result of accidental falls.</p>
<p>Clothing</p>	<p>Little change has taken place in the clothing of the patients. The men are still, as a rule, dressed in frieze. It is proposed, however, by degrees to substitute tweed. This will add much to the comfort and appearance of the male patients. The working men have still only one shirt per week, and as this has to be worn both by day and night, more frequent changes of linen are much to be desired, but until a more commodious laundry is provided, no additional washing can be expected. If neckties were provided for the male patients, their appearance would be much improved.</p>
<p>Beds.</p>	<p>The women are dressed in calico dresses, and their clothing appears suitable for the present season.</p>
	<p>A number of old wooden bedsteads is still in use. These will, by degrees, be replaced by more useful iron beds. The mattresses are, as a general rule, stuffed with coconut fibre. I think the Governors would find horsehair cheaper in the long run, as it is practically indestructible. Much more careful attention should be paid by the attendants to the condition of the bedding of the more troublesome patients. In all cases,</p>

the full complement of clothing required for the night should be on the bed at the time of the medical visit. The sheets should be examined by the attendants and changed when necessary; spoons and rubbish should not be secreted therein; and the walls alongside the beds should be scraped and cleaned every morning. No difficulty exists in looking after insane persons who are able to look after themselves, but the attention and energy of a good attendant are called forth in the care of the helpless and destructive patients.

SE100
ASYLUM.
Troublesome
patients.

As regards employment, ninety-nine men are engaged at farm work, and fifty-five at miscellaneous jobs. Nineteen women go to the laundry, and eighty are engaged at needlework. These returns show a fair proportion of men industriously employed, and prove the benefit derived from having a farm of even moderate size attached to the institution.

Employment.

A greater number of women might be sent to the laundry, where their services are so much required, and where they would be rendered happy and contented.

More women
should be
employed in
laundry.

No addition to the staff has been made since the date of last report. In order to keep pace with the increase in the number of patients, a larger staff would be required, but at present it is difficult to find room even for the existing staff. Similarly, one attendant on each side is not sufficient to watch over such a number of insane persons during the night.

Staff.

The chaplains' books show that on last Sunday, ninety men and fifty women attended Mass, and fourteen men and fifteen women were at the Protestant Service.

Divine Service.

I examined the various books and registers.

Books.

In future the medical journal should be made up once a week, and entries should be made in the case book once in every week during the first month after reception, or oftener. Afterwards, in curable cases, once in every month, and in chronic cases, once in every three months.

28th September, 1894.

WATERFORD DISTRICT ASYLUM.

WATERFORD
ASYLUM.

The last inspection was made on the 8th December, 1893. Since the commencement of the present year the following changes have taken place:—

Inspected on
16th August,
1894.

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Resident on 31st December, 1893, . . .	206	172	378
Admitted since,	24	29	53
	230	201	431
Discharged recovered,	16	13	29
Discharged unrecovered,	—	1	1
Died,	8	6	14
	24	20	44
Remaining on this date,	206	181	387

WATERFORD ASYLUM.	It will, therefore, be seen that during the year, while the number of men remains unchanged, the number of women has increased by nine.
Increase in number of females.	This is to be expected, as the number of males in Irish Asylums greatly exceeds the number of females, whereas we know that there are more lunatics amongst the female than amongst the male sex, throughout the general population. We must, therefore, expect that the number of females in District Asylums will increase for some time to come.
Deaths.	The fourteen deaths which have occurred since the beginning of the year, call for no special remarks; all were from ordinary disease—generally in persons of advanced years. No <i>post-mortem</i> examinations were held. It is to be hoped, now that a suitable dead house has been provided, that these examinations will, where possible, be made.
Autopsies desirable.	The records of restraint and seclusion show that since the beginning of the year six patients have been restrained, and three secluded. Of these two methods of treatment there are 240 entries.
Restraint and seclusion.	There is only one entry of any attempt to escape.
Escape.	I inspected all the patients—some were in the airing yards; some in the pleasure grounds in front of the asylum; and some of the women were brought into their dayrooms for me to see them.
Exercise.	The limited extent of the farm; the want of a proper path round the estate; and the number of workmen at present engaged about the premises, render it difficult to provide proper walking exercise for the patients, but I think every effort should be made to form walking parties for the regular exercise of both males and females, instead of having the men lying about the grass as at present, or standing cooped up in yards. I trust that when the new buildings are completed, the patients will be no longer allowed to occupy these yards, as such places can only tend to increase the degraded habits of the insane.
Excitable cases.	The wards for the more troublesome females presented a scene of very great excitement. So many noisy patients are not now generally to be found in modern asylums. Every effort should, therefore, be made to obtain, if possible, peace and contentment. There is no doubt that the present excited condition of the occupants of this ward is due (1) to overcrowding, (2) to the accumulation of so many noisy and troublesome cases in one ward, and (3) to the want of some means of employment.
Causes of excitement.	The overcrowding must of necessity continue until additional accommodation is provided, but I think even now it might be found possible to separate the number of patients in the female refractory ward, and to provide some means of employment for them, and more extended exercise in the open air. I think that this might be done by utilising the bays in No. 6 corridor as dayrooms. Thus the present number (78) in the refractory ward might be separated into three divisions, one remaining in their present quarters, while the others might occupy, during the day, the bays in the new corridor. Each of these three divisions should be in charge of a sufficient number of nurses, whose duty it should be to find employment for their patients, and to take them out for exercise during fine weather.
Suggestions for separating female refractory patients.	The clothing on both sides of the house was fairly good. The men are still dressed in frieze. However, Dr Atkins tells me it is proposed in the future to substitute tweed. This will much improve the appearance of the male patients.
Clothing.	The greater number of the bedsteads in use are now provided with wire-woven mattresses, but I think more care should be given by the attendants to the making up of the beds, and in some cases the sheets should be more frequently changed. In the junior ward on the female
Bedding.	

side, in one of the four-bedded rooms, nothing but loose straw is used. In this room the odour was most offensive. The patients should be removed for a time to the corridor; the walls and floor thoroughly disinfected; and proper mattresses substituted for the straw. It would appear to me advisable to remove all the partitions in this ward, and throw the whole space into one or two dormitories; by this means providing proper ventilation and additional accommodation.

WATERFORD
ASYLUM.

Bad state of
room in infirm
ward.

Building operations are progressing most satisfactorily. The male block is at present engaging the entire attention of the contractors, and the building has now advanced to the top of the first story. The female block has not yet been commenced.

Building
operations.

Before the completion of the present contract, I think the Governors ought to take into consideration certain other alterations and improvements which would appear necessary, in order to bring the institution up to the modern standard required for the treatment of the insane.

Further altera-
tions and
improvements
suggested.

1. The diningroom is entirely too small, and quite incapable of affording accommodation for the number of patients. It would seem of the utmost importance that the opportunity should now be taken to remodel this room. This may necessitate other alterations and improvements in the kitchen and laundry, which would render these departments better suited to meet the requirements of the establishment. At the same time two messrooms should be provided for the use of the staff.

Diningroom.

Kitchen and
laundry.

Messrooms
required for
staff.

2. The Governors have recommended the Board of Control to adopt a scheme for the conveyance of the sewerage after it leaves the asylum ground, until it meets the public drain of the city. If the other contributory bodies are willing to assent to this scheme, it would appear to meet, in a most satisfactory manner, all the difficulties which have arisen in dealing with the drainage of the institution.

Sewage.

3. This scheme seems to raise another matter of even greater importance. It would appear to me most essential for the future welfare of the asylum that the land in front, as far as the public road through which the drain pipes run, should be added to the farm. A large sum is now being expended on the necessary enlargement and improvement of this institution; and if the diningroom and other departments are re-modelled, a still larger sum must be spent. Unless the ground in front of the new buildings is secured, at any time it may be built over, and chemical or other works may be established on it. This will lessen the value of the accommodation at present being provided at so much expense for the treatment of the insane, and in the next generation, may render these buildings useless for their present purpose. The land at present attached to the asylum is not sufficient for the requirements of the patients, either as regards their useful employment, or for their regular exercise. I cannot, therefore, too strongly urge on the Governors the importance of obtaining this piece of land lying between the asylum and the public road. The amount is small, and the cost would be a mere bagatelle when compared with the advantages to be obtained.

Urging
necessity for
obtaining land
between
asylum and
public road.

With regard to employment—44 men are engaged at farm labour, and 8 assist the artisans. Of the women—24 work in the laundry, and 62 are employed at needlework. The number of women employed at laundry work might with advantage be doubled, by this means enabling the sheets on the beds and the men's shirts to be more frequently changed, while it would afford salutary employment for some of the noisy women. The number of men employed might be increased by providing farther means of occupation, such as picking hair.

Employment.

WATERFORD ASYLUM.	The staff of attendants, exclusive of the head and night attendants and artisans, consists of fourteen males and thirteen females. This gives a proportion of about one attendant to thirteen patients on the male side, and on the female side, of one nurse to every fourteen patients.
Staff.	
Staff should be increased.	On the male side the number of artisans employed makes up for any weakness, but on the female side the staff is not sufficiently strong, and I think the Governors should take steps to increase it. The night staff consists of one attendant on each side. This number cannot properly supervise such a large number of insane persons during the long hours of the night, but until the additional accommodation is provided, it would perhaps be difficult to make more satisfactory arrangements for the care of the patients at night.
Divine Service.	The Chaplains' books show that on last Sunday 130 patients attended Mass, whilst nine patients were present at the Protestant Service.
Books.	The books, with the exception of the Case-book, were found posted up to the present date. When the alterations and additions to this asylum are completed, I trust the appointment of an Assistant Medical Officer will be considered, so as to enable the Case-book and other records of the institution to be kept by that official.
Assistant Medical Officer required.	

16th August, 1894.

ARMAGH RETREAT.	ARMAGH RETREAT PRIVATE ASYLUM.
Inspected on 15th March, 1894.	Since the last inspection of this institution a change has taken place in the management. Mr. Allen, who for so many years acted as the able proprietor, has retired in favour of his sons, and the house is now licensed to Messrs. Allen and Sons.
Change in management.	Dr. J. C. Allen, with his family, have come to reside in the institution, so that the establishment has now the advantage of a Resident Medical Superintendent. He seems anxious to improve the building, and to render it better suited for the modern treatment of insanity. At the present time various structural alterations are being carried out, viz., new water closets and lavatories have been erected on the male side, instead of the old objectionable earth closets; a new entrance to the gentlemen's rooms is being made; many of the small windows are in process of enlargement; a new sittingroom has been obtained by throwing two small rooms into one; and the bedroom corridors and some of the sittingrooms have been papered and painted.
Has now a Resident Medical Superintendent.	
Alterations and improvements.	
Numbers.	The following changes have taken place amongst the patients since last inspection on 26th July, 1893:— 2 gentlemen and 1 lady have been admitted, 2 ladies have been discharged recovered, 4 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been removed, leaving at the present date 19 gentlemen and 10 ladies resident.
Interview with patients, Health.	One of the latter is now a voluntary boarder, not under certificate. I saw and spoke to all the patients, and entered notes of their mental condition in the "Patients' Book." All appeared in good bodily health, and all were quiet and well-behaved during my visit, and all appeared to be carefully and kindly treated. No record of the use of restraint or seclusion appears to have been made since last inspection.
Conduct and treatment. No restraint or seclusion.	

The staff now consists of a matron, and a housekeeper who especially looks after the male divisions, 7 male attendants, and 5 nurses.

ARMAGH
RETRRAT.

Two of the gentlemen are epileptic; 1 lady and 2 gentlemen are recorded as suicidal; all these have attendants sleeping in their rooms.

Staff.
Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.
Exercise and
amusements.

Much appears to be done to provide amusements for the patients—a certain number go for drives every week, 4 gentlemen and 1 lady go for walks beyond the grounds, various outdoor games are provided, and associated entertainments are frequently given.

Three gentlemen employ themselves at times in the garden, and several ladies do a little needlework.

Employment.

The Chaplains' books show that visits are paid by ministers of the various religious denominations on an average once a week, and once a month an evening service is held.

Ministrations
of religion.

The following books and registers are now kept up:—

Books.

Register of Admissions.

Register of Restraint.

Medical Journal.

Visitors' Book.

Chaplains' Book.

Case Book.

Patients' Book.

A fair supply of books and newspapers was found in the wards.

22nd March, 1894.

ARMAGH RETRRAT PRIVATE ASYLUM.

ARMAGH
RETRRAT.

There are 20 gentlemen and 12 ladies on the register of this asylum as certificated patients, all resident at this date in the asylum.

Inspected on
29th Oct.,
1894.

Since last visit, on the 12th March in the present year, 2 gentlemen and 5 ladies have been admitted on certificate, 1 gentleman has been discharged "recovered," and 3 ladies have been discharged—one "recovered" and 2 "improved."

Numbers.

I saw and spoke to all the patients; they appear to be kindly treated, and, apart from complaints of detention, did not express any dissatisfaction with their treatment. One gentleman, who is on parole (Mr. V. E. W.), seems to be more eccentric than insane, and another gentleman (Mr. B.) has improved so much that I trust arrangements will be made for transferring him to his brother's care.

Interviews
with patients.

Various improvements have been carried into effect since my last visit. All the bedrooms are now artificially heated. New closets and lavatories have been provided. Further day-room accommodation has also been provided, and some of the small windows have been enlarged.

Improvements.
Heating.
Sanitary
arrangements.
Day-rooms.
Books.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be carefully kept. A separate "Patients' Book" for notes on the mental and physical state of particular patients is not kept.

29th October, 1894.

BLOOMFIELD.

BLOOMFIELD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on
24th Dec.,
1894.

Numbers.

There are 13 gentlemen and 19 ladies at present on the books of this establishment. Since the last inspection 3 gentlemen and 3 ladies have been admitted, while 5 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been discharged.

One gentleman, who on the occasion of last inspection was resident as a voluntary boarder, has since been discharged and re-admitted as a certified patient; and properly so in my opinion, as his mental condition now renders him a proper subject for detention.

Improvements.

Swanbrook House, where 9 ladies are resident, has lately been done up and supplied with new furniture, and provides most excellent accommodation. Many improvements have also taken place in the main house, which is now thoroughly heated with hot water, with the exception of the lower corridor on the female side, which will also shortly be similarly dealt with.

Ventilation.

I have only to suggest that the committee would consider the improvement of the ventilation of the lower rooms on the male side, to which attention was called in last report.

Health.

The patients all appeared in excellent health, and, as heretofore, show evidence of careful and kindly treatment. No sickness is recorded, nor has any death occurred since last visit. One gentleman is almost constantly kept under restraint on account of his mischievous and degraded habits; with this exception, restraint and seclusion have not been resorted to. Three ladies and two gentlemen drive out once a week, and one gentleman has carriage exercise every day. Books and various indoor games and music are provided in the wards.

Exercise.
Amusements.
Ministrations
of religion.

A minister of the Society of Friends visits the institution on every Sunday, and an Episcopalian clergyman every fortnight. About 12 patients are able to attend to the ministrations of religion; none of them, however, are considered capable of attending Divine Service outside in the city.

Books.

The books and registers are carefully kept.

24th December, 1894.

COURSE
LONDON.

COURSE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on
15th March,
1894.

One inmate
not insane.
Number and
condition of
patients.

Since the last visit to this institution 3 ladies have been admitted. Of these, 2 require care, and are suitable cases for asylum treatment; but the third does not appear to me to be now insane, and steps should be taken as soon as possible to restore her to her friends.

There are 11 ladies now resident in the institution; all appear to be harmless both to themselves and others, and can, therefore, be treated here with safety, but I must repeat the remarks made by my colleague, that this institution is not suitable for the care of the insane of either dangerous or suicidal tendencies.

Institution
only suitable
for quiet and
harmless
patients.
Restraint and
seclusion.

I find only one entry in the register of restraint and seclusion—that is of the restraint of one lady for a day and a night and the seclusion of the same patient for 11 days. This case was shortly afterwards removed to another asylum. On going through the corridors, however, I found one young lady in bed with her door locked. She is stated to suffer from menstrual disturbance, and to require rest in bed; but I found no entry of this in the Case-book, Medical Journal, or Register

of Seclusion, where it ought to be recorded. Mr. Orr explains that he makes such entries at night, and that the girl was not in bed on the previous day.

COURSE
LODGE.

Dr. H. Gray is stated to have visited, for his father, the Visiting Physician, on the 7th instant, and has made the following entry:—"Visited Course Lodge to-day; ladies in good health; everything in satisfactory state." This, however, is entered under the records of the 21st February, and is not dated.

Visit of
Medical
Officer.

Clergymen of various denominations appear to visit the institution, but their ministrations are certainly irregular. The last entry in the Chaplain's book is dated 5th March, and states:—"Visited, and conducted worship. Ten ladies present, with family."

Clergymen's
visits.

The entry previous to this is dated 13th February.

The bedrooms were found to be tidy and clean, and the temperature in them is now maintained by hot water pipes. Feather beds are still in use.

Bedrooms.

I was glad to see that the dinner-table was laid with proper attention to the requirements of order and neatness.

Notes were entered by me in the "Patients' book" with reference to the mental condition of recent cases.

Books.

23rd March, 1894.

COURSE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

COURSE
LODGE.

There are twelve ladies on the register of this asylum, and all of them are at present resident. Since last visit two ladies have been discharged, one recovered, and one incurable, while three have been admitted on certificates. One of these is a foreigner, suffering from post-puerperal melancholia, the second a lady with mild delusional insanity, and quite suitable for treatment in this house, while the third is a case of acute mania who, in my opinion, needs the care of a fully equipped asylum, and the attendance of a resident medical man. I found this lady in bed at the time of my visit (12 o'clock, noon), confined in a strait waistcoat. Her bed was soiled, her hair was matted in an entangled coil, and her left eye was slightly blackened. She was sleeping on a feather bed, which is unsuitable for maniacal patients. There was no entry in any of the books accounting for the patient's black eye, which the lady herself stated had been given her by one of the nurses, while the entries of the application of mechanical restraint were made by the asylum proprietor, and not by the medical attendant, except that on the 25th instant, on which date a visit was paid by the Visiting Physician.

Inspected on
29th Oct.,
1894.

Numbers.

Condition of
new patients.
Case of acute
mania for
which this
establishment
is unsuited.

Records of
restraint kept
by proprietor.

In our report on this institution of the 26th July, 1893, we stated, "Every application of mechanical restraint should be certified as being necessary by the medical officer; the reasons which render it necessary, its form, and its duration should be clearly stated," so that the proprietor cannot now plead ignorance of the statutory requirements, and, I understand that the licence was renewed by the licensing magistrate on the undertaking that our recommendations as to the class of patients received by the proprietor would be adopted.

Instructions
as to restraint
not acted
upon.

Undertaking
on which
licence
renewed, not
carried out.

I trust that the lady referred to may be at once removed to another establishment where better means for the care and treatment of such cases are to be found.

- COURSES**
LOGGERS. I found no other cause of complaint in the patients' treatment. I examined the books, and made entries in the "Patients' book," concerning the patients admitted since last visit.
- Books.** No careful record is kept of the clergymen's visits. Five ladies, I was informed, attend Divine Service on Sundays, and there were family prayers every night in the house.
- Divine Service.** We trust, at the next renewal of the licence, the magistrates will consider the reports which my colleague and I have made during the past two years on this establishment, and we would suggest, if they see fit to renew the licence, that they should obtain an undertaking in writing, and forward a copy of same to our office, that the proprietor will in future receive only quiet and harmless cases of insanity.
- Suggestions for Magistrates in considering renewal of licence.**

29th October, 1894.

ELM LAWN PRIVATE ASYLUM.

- ELM LAWN.**
- Inspected on**
31st Dec.,
1894.
—
No changes. No change has taken place amongst the patients located in this private asylum. There has been no new admission, discharge, or death. I saw the six ladies, who appear to receive great attention, and to be supplied with reasonable comforts, and all seem, to be content with their treatment.
- Treatment.** The house is in very good order. All the beds and bedding are properly kept and looked after, and fires were lighted in some of the bedrooms. During the present severe frost I think that every effort should be made to raise the temperature in all the rooms before the patients retire for the night.
- General condition.** I was glad to see that a room has now been set apart for the service of the meals, so that the patients no longer have to pass their days and eat in the same place. This diningroom is neatly furnished, and the table is supplied with clean linen, and the accessories considered necessary in modern society.
- Heating.** During the severe weather it is impossible for the ladies to enjoy exercise out of doors, and they have to content themselves with books and games indoors.
- Dining-room.** The books and registers continue to be kept with care and attention.
- Amusements.**
- Books.**

31st December, 1894.

FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

- FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE.**
- Inspected on**
13th April,
1894.
—
Numbers. I visited these licensed houses to-day. The last visit was paid on the 9th October, 1893. There were then resident 17 gentlemen and 26 ladies. In the interval of time that has elapsed 2 gentlemen and 3 ladies have been admitted, and 4 ladies have been discharged, leaving 19 gentlemen and 24 ladies on the books of the institution at present.
- Interviews with patients.** I saw and spoke to all the patients, and entered any observations I considered necessary with reference to the mental condition of the late admissions. These appear to be suitable cases for treatment in an asylum.

Three patients were found in bed. One gentleman was in the last stage of general paralysis. One lady was in bed from bodily infirmity, and another on account of mental excitement. FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE.

The records of restraint and seclusion show 8 entries. These refer to the restraint and seclusion of two ladies. Illness, Restraint and seclusion.

Two gentlemen are able to be trusted to go beyond the grounds on parole. Eight gentlemen and 7 ladies are sent out to drive in the country. Exercise.

As regards amusement, outdoor games such as cricket, football, and tennis are provided for the gentlemen. Amusements.

The ministrations of religion continue as heretofore. One of the clergymen of the parish holds service every Sunday morning in the chapel attached to the institution. This service is attended by 8 gentlemen and 7 ladies on an average. A second service is held in the evening by Dr. Patton. Divine Service.

The beds were found to be carefully attended to, and the bedding was clean and sufficient in quantity. Bedding.

I saw all the books, registers and certificates. All appear to be carefully kept. Books.

19th April, 1894.

FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE.

Inspected on 10th Nov., 1894.

I visited Farnham House and Maryville Private Asylums on this day. The last visit was paid on the 13th April of the present year. The numbers of patients continue the same as on last visit, viz. :— 19 gentlemen and 24 ladies. During this interval of time, 2 ladies and 2 gentlemen have been admitted; one of each sex has been discharged, and a lady and gentleman have died. Death resulted in the case of the gentleman from general paralysis of the insane, and in that of the lady from failure of the heart's action. Numbers.

At the time of my visit one lady was confined to bed from bodily illness. Since my last visit, there does not appear to have been any record of either restraint or seclusion. I found, however, one lady in her room suffering from excitement (I do not know whether her door was locked or not). Isolation in such a case is, no doubt, the best treatment for the patient, and it certainly is for the other inmates; but in future on every occasion in which a patient is placed in a separate room alone during the day with the door locked, this isolation should be recorded as seclusion, and if the door is not locked, an entry of the fact should be made in the case-book. Illness, Restraint and seclusion.

I saw all the ladies and gentlemen in their sitting-rooms. All appeared neat and tidy in their persons, and seemed to be well cared for. Except in one case, in which I am satisfied that dissatisfaction, and the making of unfounded accusations, are the symptoms of mental disease, no complaints were made to me of harsh treatment. General condition.

The dayrooms and corridors for the better behaved patients are fairly furnished, and clean. The dayroom for the more troublesome female patients is too small for the number of occupants, is badly furnished, and is in want of all those surroundings, such as pictures, decorations, &c., which tend to check the noisy and troublesome habits of the insane. Dayrooms.

FARNHAM
HOUSE AND
MARTVILLE.Bedding.
Ministration
of religion.
Exercise and
amusement.

The bedding which I examined was found of excellent quality, and the linen clean.

The administration of religion continues unchanged.

The present season is unsuitable for outdoor amusement, but some of the gentlemen are still able to go for walks in the country.

I saw a supply of books and papers through the wards.

10th November, 1894.

GLENSIDE
HOUSE.Inspected on
17th March,
1894.Books.
No change.

GLENSIDE HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM, COUNTY ANTRIM.

On my visit of inspection Dr. Milligan was not at home, so that I had not the advantage of his knowledge of the two cases under his care. I have, however, seen all the books.

Since last visit on 29th November, 1893, no change has taken place. There have been no admissions, discharges, or deaths, so that the two gentlemen referred to in last report still remain.

These two patients were in the garden in charge of their attendant.

Condition of
patients.

Mr. R. admitted 14th November, 1891, under an order of the County Court Judge, is an old gentleman, stated to be a long time insane (though I am unable to find any record of the exact duration of his illness), and was previously in the District Asylum. He appears in good bodily health, but very insane. He is rather abusive, somewhat deaf, and disinclined to answer questions, or to tell anything of himself, but is evidently the subject of various hallucinations and auditory delusions. He is stated to be quiet, harmless, and well behaved. He does not employ himself in any way.

Mr. T., admitted 24th February, 1892, said to be suffering from his second attack of insanity; is melancholic; accuses himself of early masturbation, and is filled with various regrets and troubles of past mistakes; wants to see his children, and to leave the place; is able and willing to answer questions, but his memory seems somewhat defective.

Employment
desirable.

He is stated to be quiet at present and well behaved, and sleeps fairly well. He is said not to employ himself in any way. I would suggest that every attempt should be made to get him to interest himself in garden work or any other employment.

Condition of
house.
Improvements
suggested.

Both gentlemen were neat and tidy in their persons and in their dress. The rooms set apart for their use are bright and fairly comfortable, and a supply of amusing books was found in the sittingroom. Mr. T. sleeps in the same room with the attendant. This room would be improved by a new carpet, and that occupied by Mr. R. by some additional furniture.

Exercise.
Religion.

Mr. T. is stated to be able to take long country walks and drives. Mr. R., I understand, does not care to leave the grounds. Neither of the gentlemen, I am informed, attends any form of divine worship.

HAMPSTEAD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

HAMPSTEAD
HOUSE.

Since the last inspection in 1893 the following changes have taken place amongst the patients in Hampstead House:—1 gentleman has been admitted and 2 have been discharged, leaving 19 patients now on the books of the establishment. I saw and spoke to all the patients (with one exception), and entered in the Patients' Book such observations as I considered necessary with reference to the mental condition of certain cases. All appeared happy and contented; none were confined to bed; and, with the exception of one paralysed old gentleman, all are able to be out.

Inspected on
31st March,
1894.

Numbers.

Interviews
with patients.

The records of restraint and seclusion show that recourse has not been had to either of these means of treatment since the last inspection.

No restraint
or seclusion.

The behaviour of the patients was most orderly. Many of them can be trusted to wander about the grounds at their own will. Three are able to walk to church in the village every Sunday, and 11 attend divine service conducted in the house by Dr. Eastace.

Conduct.

Divine Service.

A monthly service is held by the attending Chaplain in addition to these services. I cannot but think that the more frequent attendance of a minister of religion would add to the comfort of the patients, and would be more satisfactory to their relatives.

More frequent
attendance of
a minister of
religion desir-
able.

As regards amusements, 4 gentlemen are able to go to the theatre, bazars, and concerts in the city. Billiards and tennis are provided in the house, and books and papers would appear to be plentifully supplied.

Amusements.

The two houses were, as usual, found in excellent order. The bedrooms afford most comfortable accommodation and are neatly furnished, and a good deal of painting has been done. The arrangements for the service of dinner are carried out with every attention to the requirements of modern society.

General
condition.

The Case Books reflect great credit on the medical officers, and all the other books required by law (with the exception of the Medical Journal) are carefully kept up.

Books.

7th April, 1894.

HARTFIELD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

HARTFIELD
HOUSE.

I visited Hartfield Asylum on the 1st June, and saw all the patients (18 in number) now resident. There has been no change since last visit, except one admission, Mr. M. J. K., whose mental state is improving. No complaint was made during my visit, and I noticed several domestic improvements since my last inspection. Neither restraint nor seclusion has been used.

Inspected on
1st June,
1894.

Improvements.
No restraint
or seclusion.

1st June, 1894.

HARTFIELD
HOUSE.
Inspected on
6th Dec.,
1894.

HARTFIELD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Numbers.

Health.

Clothing.

Bedding.

Heating.

Undesirable
to have two
patients sleep-
ing in one
room.

Exercise.

Occupation.

Amusements.

Divine service.

On my visit to Hartfield I find that 19 patients are at present under care. Since June, when the house was last inspected, 2 have been admitted and 1 discharged. All the patients were in fair bodily health, with the exception of 1 very feeble old gentleman, suffering from organic disease. This patient was in charge of a trained hospital nurse, and thus receives every care and comfort that his condition will allow. All the patients were fairly neat and tidy in their dress. I saw them in their dayrooms, where they were reading and amusing themselves.

Some of the rooms would require to be re-painted and decorated, but I understand that this will be done in the spring. The bedding was good, and carefully kept. All the bedrooms are now supplied with hot water pipes, but these were not heated at the time of my visit, which was early in the day. Some of these rooms have two patients sleeping in them; for obvious reasons, this is undesirable. By removing the dividing wall between two of the apartments, a dormitory to contain 5 beds would be provided, and to this number in one room there can be no objection.

Nine gentlemen go for walks or drives in the country twice in the week. Two patients are allowed to spend a fortnight at the sea side. Four are stated to be engaged at some light occupation.

Pianos, books, papers, cards, and billiards are provided.

The Chaplain celebrates Mass on Sundays and holidays, when 13 patients are stated to attend.

HIGHFIELD.
Inspected on
31st March,
1894.

HIGHFIELD (DRUMCONDRA) PRIVATE ASYLUM.

No changes.

Health.

Contact.

No restraint
or seclusion.

General
condition.

Books.

Interview
with patient.

No change has taken place amongst the residents of this licensed house since the date of last visit, on the 21st August, 1893. One lady was admitted, but she has been since discharged.

One old lady is completely bed-ridden, and another patient was found in bed, recovering from an attack of excitement. With these exceptions, the ladies appeared in good bodily health, and are able to enjoy plenty of outdoor exercise in the grounds, which in this bright weather look very charming.

Having regard to the excitable mental condition in one or two cases, the ladies were wonderfully quiet and well-behaved, and bore evidence of their kind and judicious treatment.

There has been no recourse to the use of restraint or seclusion since last visit.

The house was found in its usual satisfactory state; the sittingrooms and bedrooms are well furnished and well kept, and the arrangements are, as far as possible, those of a private house.

The books and registers, with the exception of the Medical Journal, were found to be carefully kept, and the Case-book, as in the past, bears evidence of close attention on the part of the Medical Officer.

I had a special interview with one lady, and entered such observations as I considered necessary in the Patients' Book respecting the mental health of certain cases.

31st March, 1894.

LINDVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on
15th Nov.,
1894.

Numbers.

Deaths.

Health.

Interview
with patients.

Condition.

Bedding.

Improvements.

I visited this day the Lindville Private Asylum, licensed to Dr. Osborn. The patients now number 17 (6 males and 11 females). During the year 2 gentlemen and 1 lady have been admitted; 1 gentleman has been discharged as recovered, 2 have been removed as improved, and 1 gentleman and 1 lady have died. The deaths were the result of natural causes, and call for no remarks. All the patients were in good health, with the exception of one or two very old people. I saw and spoke to all, and received no complaints, except of undue detention, but there was no one fit for discharge. All were clean and neat in their persons. The beds and bedding were clean, of good quality, and properly looked after. Several improvements recommended in last report have been carried out. New carpets have been provided in some of the rooms. Pedestal water closets have been put in; the old floors of these rooms have been removed and replaced with tiles; and the water supply to the closets has been improved.

As regards exercise, 2 gentlemen walk in the country and 1 is taken out to drive. None of the ladies are considered fit to go out on the roads, but I think greater efforts should be made, by taking one or two at a time, to give them more extended exercise.

A piano and books are provided in the wards. Some of the ladies employ themselves at sewing and knitting, but the gentlemen have not as yet been got to do anything.

As regards the ministration of religion, the Protestant Clergyman Divine Service visits once a week and conducts service. There are only two Catholic patients, but these are visited as often as is considered advisable.

I saw and examined the Medical Journal and the Admission Book, Books, and entered notes of the mental condition of the various patients in the Patients' Book.

The staff consists of 3 male attendants and 4 nurses. Staff.

I think every praise is due to the Matron, Miss M'Kenzie, for her Management of the establishment.

15th November, 1894.

HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD.

I visited this licensed house on the 29th March and 7th April, 1894. Since the last inspection, on the 29th September, 1893, the following changes have taken place amongst the patients:—

There were resident on this latter date,	54 patients.	
Since then, the admissions have been	15 "	Numbers.
	69	
The discharges—recovered,	5	
" " unrecovered,	6	
Died,	6	
	16	

leaving at the present time (7th April), 53 patients on the books of the institution.

The following is a return of the causes of death:—

Paralysis, and heart disease,	1
Consumption,	1
Fatty degeneration of heart,	1
General paralysis of the insane,	2

ST. JOHN OF GOS.	In one case death would appear to have occurred rather suddenly. The patient was under treatment in the infirmary for heart disease. On the night of his death he got out of bed, and went to the water-closet. On his return the night attendant noticed that he breathed heavily, and in a few minutes afterwards he died. The Coroner's inquest was not considered necessary, as the patient was known to suffer from heart disease, and as an attendant was present when death took place. It would, however, be more satisfactory to the general public, if the regulation in force in all asylums in England and Scotland, and in all public asylums in Ireland, were extended to licensed houses in this country, viz., that every death occurring in such institutions should be notified to the Coroner.
All deaths should be notified to Coroner.	
Restraint and seclusion.	The records of restraint and seclusion would show that two patients had been secluded, and that two had been restrained on eleven occasions. I cannot, however, consider that this is an accurate return of the amount of restraint used between the visits, as on going round the wards, I found that one gentleman was restrained every night by having a sheet tied across his chest, and I found one gentleman in bed suffering from excitement. In the former case it was not considered necessary to record the restraint, as the patient's limbs were free. In the latter the patient remained in his room of his own wish, and, therefore, was not supposed to be in seclusion.
Records incomplete.	
What should constitute restraint and seclusion.	Every case, however, should be recorded as seclusion where the patient's door is locked during the day, and every case should be entered as restraint where the movements of the body or of the limbs of a lunatic are restrained or impeded.
Interview with patients.	I saw all the patients, and had a private interview with one gentleman just admitted. The clothes in some instances were soiled and shabby, and would require renewal. I was informed that in a few cases paying low rates of board, it was found impossible to obtain sufficient clothing from the relatives. The only remedy in such instances will be to supply fresh clothing where necessary, and charge the cost to the patient's maintenance.
Clothing.	
Additional accommodation.	The new wing is now progressing towards completion. When completed the accommodation will be almost doubled. At present, however, the only part inhabited is the ground floor, where a dayroom and a number of single bedrooms are provided for the more troublesome cases.
Dayroom.	The dayroom affords excellent accommodation for the class of patients for whom it is intended. It is well ventilated and well lighted. The floor is tiled. In this country such a floor is supposed to render a room cold in winter. However, as the whole wing is heated by hot water, a suitable temperature can always be maintained.
Tiled floor.	
Heating.	
General condition.	The remainder of the house was found in good order; the dayrooms and bedrooms are well furnished, clean, and comfortable.
Dinner.	I saw the preparations for dinner throughout the institution, and was pleased to find that due attention is given to order and decency in serving the meal. The fare would appear to be ample and of good quality.
Dietary.	
Staff.	The staff of the institution is composed, as heretofore, of the members of the Community, twenty-one in number: of these fourteen are in constant attendance on the patients. The other brethren attend to the administrative duties of the institution, such as cooking, washing, &c. There are only five paid attendants. Nine patients are returned as engaged in some form of employment. Only three are at present confined to bed, but the number of helpless and degraded cases requiring constant care is large.
Employment.	
Large number require constant care.	

On last Sunday 43 patients were able to attend Mass.

A chaplain, who is a member of the Community, resides in the institution.

In repeating the observations made in the last report, that the accommodation provided here for such very low annual payments would appear to be a distinct boon, I must also reiterate the suggestion made on a former visit, that before the licence is extended for a larger number of patients, a medical officer should be appointed, who should have the charge and treatment of the insane inmates, and the responsibility of their care, placed in his hands. During my present visit, I was struck with the number of inmates requiring constant medical attendance. I saw patients in the lowest state of mental depression, in a very weak bodily condition, through refusal of food, requiring to be fed by forced alimentation. This operation was performed by one of the Community. Such an operation, although I am sure performed with skill, should I think be only entrusted to a member of the medical profession. I saw also several patients suffering from great excitement, who should be constantly under medical surveillance. If these insane persons were inmates of a district asylum, they would have the benefit of constant medical care; and such care is requisite so long as their disease is acute, or whenever they can derive any benefit from treatment.

The books and registers, as recorded in former reports, are carefully kept.

7th April, 1894.

HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD.

This institution was last visited on the 7th April. The following changes have since taken place amongst the patients:—

At that date 53 names were on the register.

Since then, 23 patients have been admitted, 10 have been discharged recovered, 11 have been removed, and 4 have died, leaving 51 on the books of the establishment. Of these, 2 are voluntary boarders, not under certificates.

The records show that two deaths were caused by general paralysis of the insane, one from meningitis, and one from disease of the lungs. Four patients, at the time of my visit, were found in bed suffering from old age, chronic disease, and debility. From the returns shown to me, it appears that no serious accident has been recorded. Restraint has been employed in five cases—in one, to prevent removal of surgical bandages, and in four, on account of suicidal and homicidal impulses. Seclusion has been resorted to in the treatment of three cases—in one, on three occasions, for a total duration of thirty-six hours—in another, on two occasions, for fourteen hours—and in the third, once for four hours.

About 10 patients occupy themselves in some light employment—4 assist the attendants, 2 work on the farm, 3 help in the kitchen, and 1 in the laundry. Forty-eight walk daily in the grounds, and a few are allowed to go beyond the estate.

As regards the ministration of religion, 45 patients attend Mass on Sundays and holidays.

Since the last visit of inspection the new wing has been completed and is now fit for occupation, affording excellent accommodation for about 60 patients.

ST. JOHN OF
GOD.

Divine service.
Accommodation at such a cheap rate is a boon.

Medical Officer should be appointed before extending licence.

Case requiring nourishment by forced alimentation.

Cases requiring constant medical surveillance.

Books.

ST. JOHN OF
GOD.
Inspected on
8th Dec.,
1894.

Numbers.

Deaths.

Sickness.

Restraint.

Seclusion.

Employment.

Exercise.

Divine Service.

Completion of

Sr. JOHN OF GOD.	The rooms occupied by the more troublesome patients have been in use for some time, and the new infirmaries for the sick and paralysed are now suitably furnished, and utilised for these patients.
	The top story provides 4 large dormitories, most suitable for the accommodation of patients paying low rates of board.
Accommoda- tion doubled. Appointment of resident medical officer again urged.	Having regard to the fact that the amount of accommodation provided in this institution is now doubled, I must again call attention to the observations made in last report of inspection, with regard to the desirability of having a medical officer resident in the house, and solely responsible for the treatment of the patients. At the same time, I can report most favourably on the way in which the Case-books and the various books required by law are kept by the Visiting Physician.
Books.	

8th December, 1894.

ST. PATRICK'S (BELMONT PARK, WATERFORD) PRIVATE ASYLUM.

ST. PATRICK'S (BELMONT Park). Inspected on 16th April, 1894.	On my visit to this licensed house I found 39 gentlemen resident; of these 5 had been admitted since the last visit.
Numbers.	In this interval 1 patient had been discharged recovered, and 3 un-recovered.
Patient confined to bed.	At the time of my visit only 1 patient was confined to bed, and he would appear to remain constantly in his room, partly from bodily ailment and partly on account of hypochondriacal delusions.
Restraint.	Restraint would seem to have been used only on one occasion, when one of the late admissions was restrained by a strait waistcoat for 2½ hours, owing to his violence towards the other patients.
Interviews with patients.	I spoke to all the patients, and entered into conversation with any who were able or willing to converse with me, and I entered notes in the Patients' Book, with reference to the mental condition of the late admissions.
Clothing.	Some of the inmates paying low rates of board would require new clothes, as their dress was, in some instances, shabby and worn out.
Bedding.	The bedding is throughout of good quality, and the linen scrupulously clean. In only one instance did I find a bed in any way neglected. Wire bottoms are now supplied for many of the beds, but I think that by degrees they should be substituted for the straw palliasses in use at present. None of the beds are supplied with under-blankets. The
Bed-rooms.	bedrooms are neatly papered and painted; much in this way has been done since the last visit. Considering the low rates of board, the furniture is fairly good, but some of the bedrooms might be rendered more comfortable.
Exercise.	Nineteen patients are at times able to go for country walks with an attendant, and occasional drives are given; cricket and outdoor games are provided. Indoors there are two pianos and a small billiard table.
Amusements.	Greater efforts should, I think, be made to provide more varied amusement and recreation, such as theatrical performances, concerts, and magic lantern entertainments, so as to break the monotony of asylum life.
Employment	Four patients are said to assist in cleaning the house, 5 do a little work in the garden, and 2 help in the laundry.

It is gratifying to find that the number of patients who have been induced to employ themselves has been gradually increased, as it is a matter of great difficulty to get the insane of this class to engage in any industrial occupation.

All, with the exception of 6, attend Mass on Sunday in the chapel of the institution, and any who choose can do so every day.

Nine brothers of the Community take charge of the patients, assisted by 4 paid attendants; one of these latter acts as night attendant.

The appliances for use against fire consist of 2 internal hydrants and 5 hand fire engines. There are no external hydrants.

I examined the books and registers. All are carefully kept, with the exception of the Case-book, which is not posted up, and should engage the attention of the Visiting Physician.

18th April, 1894.

ST. PATRICK'S (BELMONT PARK, WATERFORD) PRIVATE ASYLUM.

On this date, 39 gentlemen are resident—the same number as on the last inspection. Since that date (14th April, 1894), 5 patients have been admitted and 5 discharged. No death has taken place, nor has any casualty been reported. I entered notes concerning the new admissions in the "Patients' Book," and satisfied myself that they had been properly admitted. Since last visit, the records show that one patient was under restraint on account of his violence and excitement on one occasion. No case of seclusion is recorded. The gentlemen appear in good bodily health. Only the one case, to whom reference was made in last report, is confined to bed. This old gentleman remains in bed rather from hypochondriacal delusions than from bodily ailment. Perhaps if he were removed down stairs, so as to have more easy access to the open air, he might, at least on warm days, be got to sit outside.

The patients appeared clean, and well looked after, but, as remarked in last report, some of their clothes would require to be renewed. The bedding was, as on last visit, very clean, and stays are being taken. I am informed, to supply each bed with an under-blanket, as suggested in last report.

The number of patients employed remains unchanged. Country walks and drives are frequently provided, but I think the walking parties, during the summer at least, should go out every day, so as to give the patients exercise beyond the garden; and a record should be kept of the number going on these daily walks.

The staff has been increased by the addition of one Brother belonging to the Community. No change has taken place amongst the paid attendants.

Additional newspapers have been provided, and the supply of books for the use of the patients is said to be sufficient.

Religious instruction continues as heretofore.

I examined and signed all the books required to be kept. Improvement has taken place in the keeping of the Case-book.

16th August, 1894.

N

STEWART
INSTITUTION.Inspected on
1st Dec.,
1894.

STEWART INSTITUTION PRIVATE ASYLUM.

On the 1st December, I visited this institution, which is classified as one of the Charitable Hospitals in Ireland, under 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 123, section 49.

The establishment is devoted principally to the care and maintenance of imbecile children.

Accommodation is also provided for persons suffering from mental disease who are able to contribute small sums towards their maintenance. There are at present 27 males and 31 females of the latter class.

Numbers.

Of these one male and one female are here as voluntary boarders, and are not under certificates.

Voluntary
boarders."Government
patients."

One male and three females are still supported by the Government—the remains of the number removed many years ago from the Richmond cells.

Since the beginning of the year 11 patients have been admitted, 9 have been discharged, and 6 have died.

Deaths.

Illness.

The deaths were all due to natural causes, and almost all occurred amongst the old. Four patients were confined to bed at the time of my visit, three on account of serious illness, and one from violence.

Amusements.
Exercise.

As regards amusements—there are weekly dances and singing, outdoor and indoor games, with a fair supply of books and papers.

Religion.

Two men and two women are allowed out for walks beyond the grounds, whilst the others walk daily in the woods. Two females attend the neighbouring church, and two others attend Mass in the parish chapel. Service is held in the establishment weekly by an Episcopalian clergyman and Presbyterian minister. A Catholic clergyman visits occasionally.

Bedding.

The upper wards and corridors are fairly furnished, and supplied with simple comforts. The beds and bedding also are clean, and properly attended to. I must, however, take exception to the lower corridor, set apart for the use of the male patients. This part of the house is poorly furnished, cheerless, comfortless, and devoid of all those articles of interest which serve to occupy the attention and soothe the minds of the insane. The beds here are provided with nothing but loose straw. Such bedding does not tend to improve the habits of the insane, or to inculcate cleanliness in those who look after them, and is not now generally used in either public or private asylums.

Yard
unsuitable.

In connection with this lower corridor there exists a miserable yard, most unsuitable for the use of the insane, as it is small, and affords no view of the surrounding country.

Heating.

The greater part of the house is heated by hot-water pipes, but these, Dr. Pim informs me, are not used.

I think, in this damp climate, and during this cold season an establishment of this sort can only be properly heated by some such artificial means, as the temperature cannot be properly kept up by open fires.

Health.

The patients all looked in good health, and appeared to be well cared for. No complaints were made to me except of undue detention, and I satisfied myself that those patients were unfit for discharge. In the case of one lady, on whose behalf a communication had been made to our office, I had a private interview, and satisfied myself that the patient was a proper case for detention in the asylum.

Interview
with patient.

At present extensive building operations are being carried out. A large block is being built for the imbecile children, and a detached residence for the Medical Officer, while the apartments at present occupied by him are to be added to the accommodation for the insane.

I understand, also, that the water-closets and bath-rooms are to be re-modelled. This is an improvement much required, as the present sanitary arrangements are old and obsolete.

1st December, 1894.

STEWART
INSTITUTION.
Additions
and improve-
ments.
Sanitary
arrangements.

VERVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

There are at present 25 patients resident.

Since last visit 7 ladies have been admitted, and 4 have been discharged, 2 recovered, 1 much improved, and 1 not improved.

There have been 6 entries in the register of restraint and seclusion, but these several entries refer to the same patient.

I am pleased to notice the improvements carried out since my last visit, and which are referred to in my colleague's last report of inspection.

The day being fine, the patients, except three, were out walking round the grounds, and having regard to the low rate of board which is paid for the great majority of the ladies in this establishment, I saw no ground of complaint as to their condition or treatment. Many of them, if not received at Verville, would probably be placed as paying patients in district asylums, which, however excellently managed, are, from their associations, in my opinion, undesirable places of residence for ladies and gentlemen.

15th June, 1894.

VERVILLE.
Inspected on
13th June,
1894.

Numbers.
Restraint and
seclusion.

Improvements.

Exercise.

Low rate of
board.

Condition and
treatment.

VERVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

I visited this house to-day, and found 23 ladies resident therein, 2 having been admitted and 4 discharged since last inspection.

The house itself is very old, gloomy, and depressing, and stands in need of painting and decoration to render it somewhat more cheerful.

I saw the ladies—some in their dayrooms, some who were out walking were sent for to see me, and some I found in their bedrooms. I think this is an unfortunate system—to leave persons to occupy the same rooms both by day and night. One lady I found locked in her room. In future every case so treated, no matter for how short a period, must be recorded as in seclusion.

The beds and bedding were of fair quality, but the bedrooms are, as a rule, shabby, and require additional comforts.

In the records of restraint I find 2 entries of 2 ladies restrained for different periods.

The books required by law are carefully kept, and the Case-book shows the attention which the Visiting Physician pays to the history of his patients.

6th December, 1894.

VERVILLE.
Inspected on
6th Dec.,
1894.

Numbers.
House gloomy
and depressing.
Interviews
with patients.

Seclusion.

Beds and
bed-rooms.

Restraint.

Books.

**WOODBINE
LONDON.**

WOODBINE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on
2nd Aug.,
1894.

No changes.

Health.

Exercise.

General
Condition.

No Dining-
room.

Bedrooms.

Medical
attendant.

Divine Service.

Books.

Seven ladies are resident in this licensed house. Since last visit no change has taken place amongst the patients. No one has been admitted, discharged, or died. One lady has been for some time past in feeble health, and is still confined to her room. She is able to be up for some hours every day, but not able to move about. The others are in fair bodily health. As many as are physically able go for extended walks in the country, and all are said to spend a certain time in the open air. As the day was very wet, I found all, with the exception of the invalid patient, in the dayroom, in charge of a nurse. All were remarkably clean and neat in their persons, and showed evidence of care and attention. The dayroom is still used as a sitting-room and dining-room. The recommendation made in last report, that a room should be set apart for the service of the meals, does not appear to have been as yet carried out. The house has been almost entirely papered and painted, and is thereby greatly improved in appearance; the bedrooms are clean and bright and the beds comfortable.

The Medical Attendant visits monthly, and enters a report in the Medical Journal. He pays more frequent visits when required.

The clergyman of the parish also visits monthly, and enters a note of his visit in a book kept for the purpose. I am happy to say that now two of the ladies attend evening service in the neighbouring parish church. This will tend much to their happiness and to the well-being of the others, showing them that they are not entirely cut off from the world.

The various books required to be kept were examined and found posted up.

13th August, 1894.

**BALLYMENA
WORKHOUSE.**

BALLYMENA WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on
16th March,
1894.

Statistics.

Illness

Beds

Epileptics.

Employment.

I inspected to-day the lunatics and idiots resident in this workhouse. The certified lunatics, who are here under contract with the Belfast Asylum, number 56 of each sex—total 112. The occupants of the idiot wards, chargeable to the union, amount to 22 men and 15 women.

Of the first class, both men and women were, during my visit, quiet and orderly. One man and five women were confined to bed from bodily infirmity; the man from influenza, and of the women, four suffered from chronic disease, and one from cold. The male patient had some signs of bed-sores, and a woman who is paralysed on one side had some black marks on her legs. I would suggest that lower bedsteads, with some softer material than straw to lie on, should be provided for such cases.

The epileptic number in these wards, three on the male, and one on the female side.

As regards employment:—

8 men are employed at house work.

10 " " on the farm.

1 man is " in shoemaker's shop.

Of the women;—Two wash in the laundry every day, and 4 on Friday and Saturday, 4 sew, and 1 knits.

I am informed that it would be possible to employ a much larger number in the laundry if a paid attendant were provided to take charge of the insane when washing. Perhaps the guardians may in time think

Paid official
required to
take charge of
insane in
laundry.

it advisable to place a paid official in charge of the laundry, who would be responsible for these women when at work, and thus allow a greater number to find employment. BALLYMENA WORKHOUSE.

The paid staff in charge of the certified lunatics consists of three Staff attendants on each side.

Two of the male attendants have had some asylum experience, the others have had no previous training in the care of the insane.

I had only one complaint of ill-treatment made to me, and I was satisfied that this was not worthy of attention. Treatment.

No records or reports of any sort are to be found in these wards. I would suggest that a book should be kept by the charge attendant on each side, showing the number under care each evening; the admissions, discharges, or deaths each day; the number employed; the names of those confined to bed; and any serious casualty or event which may have happened. This book should be shown to the Medical Officer every morning. Records should be kept.

As regards the structural condition of the wards, very little alteration or improvement has been made—the indoor water closets may be said to be part of the dayrooms and dormitories, and to ventilate entirely into them—the outdoor privies are ill-suited for the use of the insane, and were, on the male side, filled with sewage. I have been informed that it is proposed to provide the new wards for the imbecile women with the same objectionable closets, placed in the rooms; but I trust the Guardians will consider the advisability of altering the sanitary arrangements, so as to have them more in accordance with the requirements of the class of patients for whom they are intended. Sanitary arrangements.

The dayrooms are very bare and cheerless; the only furniture in them, with the exception of fixed forms, was six armchairs. The heating is supplied by a stove, the flue from which warms the dormitories upstairs. By this means the temperature is said to be fairly kept up, but no thermometers are provided by which this can be tested. Day-rooms.
Heating.

The bedding was fairly clean, and sufficiently warm for this season of the year; the bedsteads are of iron, and straw is still used for bedding. Bedding.

I saw the patients at dinner on both sides. No tablecloths, knives, forks, or plates are provided. These requirements of civilisation would not cost much, and tend greatly to improve the habits of the insane. The dinner consisted of soup, with 4 ounces of meat and potatoes. The amount of meat might with advantage be increased, but otherwise the dietary would appear to be sufficient in quantity, and of good quality. Dinner.
Dietary.

As regards the idiot wards, I was glad to hear that the Guardians had decided, on the advice of the Local Government Board Inspector, to remove the females from their present ward, and to give up the use of the miserable cells referred to in previous reports. I was also glad to hear that it was decided to appoint a paid attendant for the male imbeciles. Idiot wards.

I would again suggest for the consideration of the Guardians, the advisability of placing all the inmates of unsound mind under the care of the charge attendants on each side, who would be responsible for the conduct of the other attendants. No difficulty would arise in carrying this out on the female side, as the new ward for the imbeciles will be in close proximity to the ward for the lunatics. All inmates of unsound mind should be placed under care of charge attendants.

Neither in the male nor female idiot wards is there a fixed bath with a supply of hot and cold water. When the inmates are washed, a large tin tub is brought into the dayroom, and water is brought in by cans. Bathing arrangements.

Some of the beds in the male idiot wards might have been cleaner, and whitewashing here is much required. I would suggest that the Male idiot wards.

BALLYMENA WORKHOUSE. cells in this ward should be no longer used, as they are unfit for human habitation.

Cells unfit for human habitation. In the female ward I found a dumb girl who is stated not to be insane. I think the Medical Officer should see her, and if he considers the girl to be of sound mind, she ought to be sent elsewhere.

Dumb girl not insane. As regards care for the spiritual wants of the insane, I find that:—

Divine Service. 8 men and 5 women attend the Presbyterian service;
7 men and 3 women attend the Episcopal services;
10 men and 6 women go to Mass.

During my visit I was accompanied by the Matron, who afforded me all the information and assistance in her power.

16th March, 1894.

BALROTHERY WORKHOUSE.

BALROTHERY WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on 11th Oct., 1894. On my visit to the Balrothery Workhouse, I find that the inmates classified as of unsound mind number 15 (6 men and 9 women). Of these 3 are stated to be epileptic, and only 1 to be of unclean habits.

Numbers. All, with one or two exceptions, appeared to be fairly well able to take care of themselves, and, therefore, better suited for workhouse treatment than is generally the case in these institutions in Ireland.

Condition. Nearly all the men employ themselves in some way or other. Of the women one washes and two knit. The clothing and bedding appear to be of fair quality, and having regard to the fact that the appliances for bathing are of a very limited character, both men and women were fairly clean.

Employment. Neither sex sleep on bedsteads, and I would ask the Guardians to consider the desirability of providing iron bedsteads, with wire woven mattresses, for the insane, as they have done for some of the other inmates.

Clothing and bedding. I would, also, ask them to erect baths, with hot and cold water, for the use of the inmates of unsound mind, who cannot be properly cured for without such appliances. I quite recognise the fact that the Guardians are not legally responsible for the care of the insane, and that they are, therefore, not called on to make any difference in their treatment from that of the other paupers. But so long as lunatics have to be retained here, the Guardians will, I am sure, be ready to supply such requirements for their treatment.

No bedsteads. The Master kindly showed me through the whole institution, and I was much pleased with the regularity and order which prevailed.

11th October, 1894.

BELFAST WORKHOUSE.

BELFAST
WORKHOUSE.
Inspected in
May, 1894.

I completed on the 10th instant an official inspection of the Lunatic Department of the Belfast Workhouse. I examined, and spoke, during my visit, to every individual patient, and inquired carefully into the arrangements made for their comfort and treatment.

The total number resident on the 9th May was 486, viz.:—males, 210, and females, 276. They are sub-divided, following the workhouse classification, into:—

MALES.		Healthy.	Sick.
Epileptic lunatics, . . . .	.	28	5
Epileptic idiots, . . . .	.	4	2
Lunatics, . . . .	.	135	21
Idiots, . . . .	.	13	3
FEMALES.			
Lunatics, . . . .	.	194	85
Idiots, . . . .	.	6	4
Epileptic lunatics, . . . .	.	31	4
Epileptic idiots, . . . .	.	3	0

For this large number of insane paupers the Guardians have provided a detached building, at a cost, I am informed, of not less than £14,000, and they have since my last inspection, with a view to promote the better care and treatment of the patients, appointed a resident medical officer to give his whole time to the supervision of the lunacy department (under the direction of the experienced workhouse medical officer) and under him they have appointed an increased staff of 13 paid attendants, including six night attendants—three on the male and three on the female side. The accommodation consists of two parallel three-storied blocks, separated by an airing yard, each floor of which gives considerable dormitory space. At right angles to these dormitory blocks, and connecting them, are a dining-room and laundry, while the fourth side of the quadrangle, enclosing the airing yards, consists of work and day rooms. In the Inspectors' previous reports, exception was taken to the number of patients confined to bed because epileptic, feeble, or otherwise unmanageable, and to the, in their opinion, too frequent application of mechanical restraint—the records showing that no less than 72 patients in 1890 required, at least occasionally, restraint or seclusion, owing mainly to the imperfect supervising and nursing arrangements at the command of the medical officers. In both these respects I am now happy to be able to record a marked advance. From the assistance afforded by an increased staff, it has been found practicable to dispense with all restraint for a considerable time past, while the number of patients confined to bed has fallen from 41 men and 87 women out of 400 patients, on the occasion of our official visit in 1890, to 31 men and 42 women, out of a total of 500 at the present time. I can also favourably report on the increased number of patients usefully employed, as shown in the following table:—

MALES.			
Outdoor labour, . . . .	.	.	25
Oakum picking, . . . .	.	.	60
Scrubbers, . . . .	.	.	12
FEMALES.			
Knitting, . . . .	.	.	18
Laundry, . . . .	.	.	23
Scrubbers, . . . .	.	.	28

New building
for insane.

Resident
medical officer
appointed.

Staff.

Accommoda-
tion.

Restraint.

Numbers con-
fined to bed.

Employment.

BELFAST
WORKHOUSE.

Bedding.

Clothing.

Cleanliness.

Workhouses
not suitable
for insane.No legal
sanction for
detaining
lunatics in
workhouses.Defects of
lunatic depart-
ment in work-
house.New male
dayroom.Insufficiently
warmed.

Continuing in the opinion that the straw ticks in the dormitories should be replaced by wire-woven beds, and light hair mattresses protected by macintosh, I may add that the bed-covering was sufficient, and of good quality, while all the patients were clothed in decent and comfortable garb. The male sick ward contrasted unfavourably, as to order and neatness, with the female, yet, as a general statement, I may say cleanliness reigned in all parts of the department a minute examination failing to detect vermin of any kind, or indeed any want of cleanliness. Judged by the workhouse standard, the lunatic department of the Belfast Workhouse may be good, but this only confirms the feeling that workhouses are not suitable places of residence for even the incurably insane. A workhouse represents the strict justice of the Poor Law, while modern opinion requires us to extend to all classes of the insane pauper lunatics the indulgence and sympathy which their pitiable and helpless condition demands. If then, instead of judging this department by the workhouse standard, we compare it with a district asylum sheltering the same number of patients, it becomes necessary to offer some unfavourable criticisms as to the character of the provision made for the insane, and the domestic conditions and surroundings of their daily life. In the first place, as pointed out in our previous reports, we have a number of insane, or mentally deficient persons, numerically exceeding the average population of our district asylums, congregated in an institution which legally is not an asylum, but in which nevertheless persons are detained against their will, without any legal sanction, while those so helplessly demented, or insane, as to be incapable of exercising or expressing any power of will, are deprived of certain safeguards and provisions which the law ordains for the protection of their fellow sufferers who happen to be placed in legally constituted asylums. In this connection, it may be observed that it is at the present time being strongly urged that no patient should be received or transferred into the lunacy wards without the observance of the same legal formalities which precede the admission of the insane into district asylums. On this head however, I would point out that the conditions under which the reception of inmates takes place are, as regards workhouses and lunatic asylums, widely different. In the case of lunatic asylums the forms are prescribed by statute, and are specially designed with the view of conferring on the governing authorities, the power of compulsory detention in the institution. In the case of workhouses, however, which are primarily intended for the relief of destitution, and not for the treatment of insanity, no such statutory provision exists, nor would the issue of medical certificates of insanity, as advocated, confer on the Boards of Guardians, as the law now stands, any additional authority, power of control, or responsibility whatsoever in respect either to the classification or treatment of this particular class of workhouse inmate. Applying the asylum test, the lunatic department is undoubtedly deficient in many respects. The number of paid day attendants is altogether too small even for the care of quiet and chronic cases. The dayroom accommodation is much too limited, while some of these rooms are really little better than sheds, in which patients can shelter in cold or wet weather, but in which they can find nothing to interest them, or to divert their morbid thoughts or broodings.

The new male day-room in which fifty patients are employed in the task of oakum picking is, as regards its area and height, a very fine apartment, measuring 53ft. by 30ft. 6in. by at least 14ft. in height. Its superficial area is capable of affording proper day-room accommodation for about 50 patients, but it is quite insufficiently warmed by a single

fireplace placed at one end, and it would need the simple decoration of having its walls plastered and papered, or painted, and to be furnished with chairs, tables, books, newspapers, and a few games such as are nowadays provided in a properly constituted asylum. It is no answer to such a recommendation to say that the majority of the patients are of the pauper class, and have been unaccustomed to such things in their own homes. The impression made by a few of the comforts and surroundings of civilized life is for this reason all the greater, and often tends to the patient's recovery, or if not to recovery, at least to tranquillity and contentment.

We drew attention in our previous reports to the want of proper sanitary annexes, providing sufficient bathing, lavatory, and water-closet accommodation. There are only two fixed baths (excluding the portable baths used in the sick wards) for nearly 400 persons, and the closets are antiquated and insanitary in construction. The smell from them is rather offensive, and the drains, I was informed, run under the buildings, and would probably be found defective. The heating and ventilation of the dormitories are unsatisfactory. The upper and lower dormitories are not artificially heated, and with the cold air passing in direct through the ventilating spaces, their temperature in cold weather must be little above that of the external air, while the upper dormitories immediately under a slanting unceiled roof must, in sultry weather, be oppressively warm. The ground floor dormitories are provided with open fireplaces, while the middle, or sick dormitory, is in addition heated by hot water pipes, but these pipes run only through a part of their extent, and the direct passage of cold air through an open ventilator placed between every five or six beds may at times act injuriously on the health of some of the old and feeble patients. Another marked want in these sick wards is a space in which persons too feeble to go down to a day-room can sit in easy chairs in the sun, or near a fire. For the want of an arrangement such as this, weakly persons have to remain in bed, and in the course of time may develop bedsores, a source of much suffering to themselves and trouble to their attendants. A considerable number of the 73 persons I found in bed on the days of my visit might, I consider, sit up in invalid chairs at least a part of each day. Among the male patients confined to bed, I found three with bedsores and two threatening; not a large proportion, but still sufficient to indicate the necessity for more vigilant nursing. On the female side I should state, to the great credit of Nurse McBride, the only bed sore noticed, was one contracted outside the workhouse, which was rapidly healing under her careful attendance. Excluding the few patients who work on the farm, the patients only obtain exercise in the two yards enclosed by the dreary buildings, and which are so small as barely to allow each patient a few square feet of superficial space for purposes of recreation and exercise. Attention has recently been called to the large number of deaths which occur in the lunatic department, and an unfavourable comparison has been instituted between its mortality and that of the district asylum. It should, however, be borne in mind that the workhouse patients are as a class much more feeble and aged than those received in district asylums. Many of them have been transferred from the district asylum, or from other institutions as epileptics, or aged incurable demented. Similar cases are received from their homes in the city, when their friends are no longer able to take care of them, and of the remainder, a large proportion are dotards (whose mental breakdown has followed on age and infirmity) transferred from the large infirmaries of this workhouse, containing between 3,000 and 4,000 inmates. Under these circumstances, the lunatic wards become, as it were, a lethal

BELFAST
WORKHOUSE.

Requires
decoration, &c.

Sanitary
Arrangements.

Insufficient
baths.

Heating and
ventilation.

Open venti-
lators in sick
dormitory.

Want of
sitting accom-
modation in
sick wards.

Bedsores.

Exercise.

Large death-
rate.

Causes.

BELFAST WORKHOUSE.	<p>department for other portions of the institution, and thus its mortality really represents a much larger proportion than that actually resident in it. The total number of deaths in 1893 was 106, and in 1892, 80, while from the 1st January to the 5th May of the present year 43 deaths have occurred. This figure no doubt represents a very high mortality among (including admissions) 580 patients, but the same result is experienced in all institutions of a similar kind. Thus in one of the best managed of the English pauper asylums, I find the mortality a few years ago was as high as 167 per 1,000 (305 deaths in the year), due simply, as in Belfast, to the number of old residents dying off, and to the dilapidated physical and mental condition of the new admissions. The deaths from 1st January up to the 5th instant, have with one exception, resulted in all cases from natural causes. There has been no epidemic and no case of infectious disease.</p>
No epidemic or infectious disease.	<p>The Guardians are not responsible for the overgrown and congested condition of their lunatic department. The condition of being, as it were, governors of a large pauper asylum, has been forced on them by the insufficiency of the existing legal accommodation for the insane poor of Belfast, but I trust as soon as the necessary asylum accommodation has been provided in the district, the Guardians will see the wisdom of ridding their workhouse of a class of person not recognised by the law under which they administer relief to the poor. I don't mean to suggest that it would be judicious, even if it were possible, to transfer every inmate of the lunatic department to the district asylum. I refer only to such of them as need, from mental aberration or degeneration, to be classified and treated apart from the ordinary classes of the destitute poor provided for by the Poor-law. Indeed, the Guardians would derive no advantages, that I am aware of, from the permanent retention of their lunatic department on its present basis. In the first place, they would need to expend a very large further capital sum in structural additions and improvements, and secondly, with the higher asylum standard of care and treatment which would be required, the average capitulation cost would fall little, if at all, short of 8s. per week.</p>
Transfer of lunatics to dis- trict asylum.	<p>This is illustrated by the case of the large metropolitan pauper asylum of London, established under the Metropolitan Poor Act of 1867, which correspond in every respect, except their legal status, to the lunatic department of the Belfast Workhouse. In these great metropolitan pauper asylums—Leavesden, accommodating 2,000 patients, and Caterham, the same number—the capitulation cost of maintenance exceeds 8s. per week, while in the licensed lunacy wards of the Scotch poorhouses the average weekly rate of maintenance is over 7s. 6d., and in some cases runs as high as 10s.</p>
High rate of maintenance.	<p>If we classify the 500 patients in the Belfast lunatic department, according to their mental condition, we find that nearly 80 are epileptics. Now, epileptic lunatics are undoubtedly most unreliable and impulsive, and they should, as soon as the lunatic accommodation of the district admits, be transferred to a fully-equipped asylum.</p>
Cost in London pauper asylums.	<p>As regards epileptics who are not also insane, the best course would, no doubt, be to send them to institutions such as exist in other countries, specially designed for the treatment of their peculiar infirmity. In the absence of any such provision, however, for their treatment, the sole practical question to be at present determined is, whether they can best be treated in the lunacy or in the ordinary infirmary wards. In Belfast Workhouse the practice seems to be to follow the former course in almost every instance, and, under the circumstances, while this arrangement may be open in some aspects of the case to more or less serious objection, I incline to the opinion that on the whole (at least for such of these</p>
Cost in lunacy wards of Scotch poor- houses.	<p>As regards epileptics who are not also insane, the best course would, no doubt, be to send them to institutions such as exist in other countries, specially designed for the treatment of their peculiar infirmity. In the absence of any such provision, however, for their treatment, the sole practical question to be at present determined is, whether they can best be treated in the lunacy or in the ordinary infirmary wards. In Belfast Workhouse the practice seems to be to follow the former course in almost every instance, and, under the circumstances, while this arrangement may be open in some aspects of the case to more or less serious objection, I incline to the opinion that on the whole (at least for such of these</p>
Epileptic lunatics.	<p>As regards epileptics who are not also insane, the best course would, no doubt, be to send them to institutions such as exist in other countries, specially designed for the treatment of their peculiar infirmity. In the absence of any such provision, however, for their treatment, the sole practical question to be at present determined is, whether they can best be treated in the lunacy or in the ordinary infirmary wards. In Belfast Workhouse the practice seems to be to follow the former course in almost every instance, and, under the circumstances, while this arrangement may be open in some aspects of the case to more or less serious objection, I incline to the opinion that on the whole (at least for such of these</p>
Disposal of such epileptics.	<p>As regards epileptics who are not also insane, the best course would, no doubt, be to send them to institutions such as exist in other countries, specially designed for the treatment of their peculiar infirmity. In the absence of any such provision, however, for their treatment, the sole practical question to be at present determined is, whether they can best be treated in the lunacy or in the ordinary infirmary wards. In Belfast Workhouse the practice seems to be to follow the former course in almost every instance, and, under the circumstances, while this arrangement may be open in some aspects of the case to more or less serious objection, I incline to the opinion that on the whole (at least for such of these</p>

patients as have no positive objection to the associations of the lunacy wards) the medical officers have exercised a sound discretion in the course adopted by them in this matter. Epileptic seizures are, as is well known, of uncertain and sudden occurrence, and very frequently are attended with a special danger to the patients themselves, or to others. This being so, no rational doubt can, I think, be entertained that the supervision, specially at night-time, of which they have the advantage in the lunacy wards, places the epileptics in a far more favourable position than they could, under present conditions, possibly enjoy in any other department of the workhouse. About 20 of the patients are congenital idiots, many of them of tender years, and the result of associating them with a crowd of adult lunatics is degrading and revolting in the extreme. Idiots need systematic and prolonged teaching, and this can only be carried out in a training school sufficiently extensive to provide for large classes of scholars. A rough classification of the remaining 400 patients would, I think, show that about three-fourths are demented, or mild cases of chronic mania, or prematurely decrepit people, in many of whom impairment of mind or memory is attendant on physical decay. Such persons are often troublesome to nurse, and the easiest mode of dealing with them is to transfer them to the lunacy wards. In my opinion, however, many of them might, with improved nursing arrangements and a little better day-room accommodation, be satisfactorily treated in the infirmary wards. I should also mention that, excluding such epileptics as are not insane, I found in the department a very few cases which, judging from a limited opportunity for observation, seemed to me to present no definite symptoms of insanity, but whose habits of drunkenness, fits of ill-temper, or sexual viciousness prompt their families to place them in the workhouse as the easiest and safest way of getting rid of them.

BELFAST
WORKHOUSE.Congenital
idiots.Teaching of
idiots.Treatment
of demented,
chronic
maniacs, &c.Cases present-
ing no definite
symptoms of
insanity.Recommen-
dations.Resident
medical officer's
quarters.Clinical clerk
should be
appointed.

Staff.

Instruction of
Attendants."Day-room
dormitories,"

The recommendations which I desire to submit, based on the consideration that the Lunatic department of the Belfast Workhouse must be retained for several years, with numbers approximating those which it at present contains, may be briefly summed up as follows:—(1.) The suitable accommodation for the resident medical officer should be provided in immediate connection with the lunatic wards, from which his present quarters are situated at a considerable distance, though within the precincts of the workhouse. (2.) To enable the medical officer to keep a proper case-book, detailing the history and particulars of each patient, the assistance of a clinical clerk, who need not be resident, should be afforded him. I calculate that such assistance might be obtained at a cost not exceeding, at the outside, £50 a year. (3.) The number of day attendants should be increased, say from seven to ten at the very least, and especial care should be taken to select for the position only persons fully qualified by previous experience and training in the care of the insane. It appears to me extremely doubtful if Attendant Douglas, in day charge of the male sick ward, possesses the physical vigour and activity required for the performance of so arduous and responsible a duty, and I would further take leave to suggest whether a skilled and trained female nurse would not be found better adapted for this position. Some of the other attendants appear not to have had the previous training and experience necessary for the proper discharge of their duties, and it would, I think, be desirable if the resident medical officer could afford them some systematic instruction. (4.) In all properly constituted asylums special provision is at the present day made for the accommodation of aged and feeble patients by wards called day-room dormitories, situated on the ground-floor. These wards may be described as half dormitory and half day-room, the space occupied by beds being furnished with invalid chairs for those who are able to sit

BELFAST WORKHOUSE.	up, while bed-rests are provided for those unable to do this. Should this
Suggested alternative.	arrangement in its entirety be found impracticable, as it probably would be, under present circumstances, in the Belfast Workhouse, I would suggest as an alternative course, that in the existing sick ward a number of beds should be removed from one extremity of the ward, and the space thus obtained furnished with armchairs, and a few simple articles of comfort and ornament, such as cheap prints and scraps of carpet. By this means a large number of patients could be got up, and the liability of these to contract bed-sores would be greatly diminished, while their lives generally would be thereby made more cheerful and bright than is possible under the present arrangement. (5.) The heating and ventilation of the wards occupied by the insane are, of course, matters of prime importance, and in connection with the defects in these respects already indicated, I take leave to suggest that the Guardians should obtain from one or more of the many expert firms which Belfast possesses, an estimate for the best and most economical modes by which a thorough improvement under these heads can be effected. At the same time, I should point out the importance of making improved provision for protection against fire, and for facilitating the rescue of patients in case of any such contingency. (6.) Another point of importance to which I have already adverted is that in connection with the much needed improvement in the sanitary arrangements. Under this head I would recommend the addition of a properly constructed sanitary annexe on each floor of the respective wings. The expense would, no doubt, be substantial, but I am bound to add that they are, in my opinion, essential for the health and comfort of such patients as may be permanently retained in this department. (7.) The want of a proper airing court has been already dwelt on. On this I desire to observe that a ready remedy suggests itself in the appropriation to this purpose, of the piece of ground adjoining the new day-room, now used as a vegetable garden, and which could be easily laid out and adapted to the object in view. (8.) The day-rooms need to be rendered more cheerful and attractive by the addition of chairs, tables, cheap pictures, and the supply of small indoor games, books, and papers, the advantages of which have been already enumerated. (9.) The effect of religious influences on the minds of the insane is undeniable, and is there are at present only 43 attending Divine Service out of 500 patients I would suggest that the medical officer should be consulted as to the feasibility of greatly increasing this number, and that the chaplains of the different religious persuasions should be afforded an opportunity of suggesting whether any improvement or extension of the present arrangements for the religious instruction of the patients can be advantageously introduced. (10.) I find that three cases of puerperal insanity have been, during the present year, under treatment in the lunatic wards. As a workhouse cannot be, under any circumstances, considered a suitable place for the treatment of cases of this description, I would recommend that the medical officer's special attention should be called to the paramount importance of having these and all other cases of acute insanity, immediately on their occurrence or reception, transferred to the district asylum.
Defects of heating and ventilation.	
Provision in case of fire.	
Sanitary annexes.	
Airing court.	
Day-rooms.	
Divine Service.	
Transfer of certain cases to district asylum.	

In conclusion, I desire to observe that though the recommendations I have here submitted may at first sight appear to be numerous, it has been my object to confine myself strictly to such as are, in my judgment, absolutely indispensable to place the lunacy department of this important workhouse on a satisfactory footing.

May 31st, 1894.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION WORKHOUSE.

Thirty-nine men and 116 women are at present inmates of the lunatic wards of this workhouse.

No separate records are kept of the admissions to, and discharges from these wards. I find, however, that since 1st January 9 men and 19 women have died.

Amongst the insane in Irish workhouses the rate of mortality must always be high, having regard to the fact that these patients are generally old and feeble. The cause of death in each case is now notified to the Coroner. These notices are signed by the Master.

The accommodation provided for the insane inmates is still, as described in former reports, too limited for the numbers, and ill-suited for the treatment of the insane. Of this the Guardians are I am sure, fully aware. On the female side the women have to take their meals and spend their days, when unable to be out of doors, in the rooms in which they sleep. These rooms do not afford sufficient space for the numbers, and are cheerless in the extreme.

The cells used for the female patients are dark and ill-ventilated. The provisions for bathing and ablutions are utterly inadequate. Two of the three yards provided for exercise are little better than passages, entirely surrounded by lofty buildings.

In calling attention to the defective accommodation provided for the inmates of the lunatic wards, I do not wish to cast any reflection on the Guardians in their management of the institution. The Guardians are not the legally appointed protectors of the insane, and they have many other objects of charity to look after, neither were the workhouse buildings originally erected for the care of the insane. The inmates of these wards are retained in the workhouse for the most part, only on the grounds that the accommodation of the district asylum is not sufficient for their wants.

I would, however, ask the Guardians to do what is in their power to improve the condition of these helpless human beings so long as they remain in the workhouse. With this view, I would put forward certain suggestions for the consideration of the Guardians.

(1.) The staff consists of one male and one female paid official, who have charge of the wards during the day. An additional male and female paid attendant have been, I understand, lately appointed to take charge of these wards during the night.

These appointments will, no doubt, do much to improve the care of the insane, but I would ask the Guardians to consider if it is possible for one official to supervise during the day, 116 lunatics, all more or less helpless, and a number completely bed-ridden. On the day of my visit, 30 cases were confined to bed in one ward, and the great majority of the cases are bed-ridden. The nurse in charge does her work well and certainly deserves every praise, but she cannot be always on duty; she must take her meals and she must rest. At these times no one is responsible but the paupers who assist in the wards. I would, therefore, earnestly urge on the Guardians the appointment of a second paid nurse, who should have some previous knowledge of the treatment of the sick.

(2.) The bathing arrangements on both sides are very inadequate. On the male side a bath-room is to be found with a large concrete bath at one end and with a reclining back in the centre of the room; to this there is no hot water pipe. The floor is flagged, but many of the flags are broken, and the room is, I understand, infested with rats.

NORTH
DUBLIN UNION
WORKHOUSE.
Inspected on
27th July,
1894.

Numbers.

High rate of
mortality
amongst
insane in Irish
workhouses.
Accommo-
dation.

Cause of
retaining
insane in
workhouses.

Suggestions.

Staff.

Bed-ridden
cases.

Bathing
arrangements.

**NORTH
DUBLIN UNION
WORKHOUSE.**

On the female side there is no regular bath-room, but a movable bath is placed in an outhouse, also used for washing clothes.

The Guardians have, I understand, provided bath-rooms and lavatories for the other departments of the workhouse. Surely the insane, from the very nature of their malady, require arrangements to ensure personal cleanliness above all other human beings.

**Cells on female
side.**

(3.) The five cells on the female side are still in use. I understand that the Local Government Board Inspector has recommended their abolition, and I must certainly support his recommendation, as these cells are so ill-ventilated, dark, and cheerless, as to be unsuitable for human habitation. The Master points out, however, that noisy and excited cases who require isolation have continually to be received. Unfortunately, owing to the difficulty at present existing in gaining admission to Irish asylums, this is undoubtedly true, but I should think one cell would be sufficient to meet these requirements. This might be ventilated by enlarging the windows. The space left by the removal of the other cells could then be converted into a dayroom for feeble old women.

Dayroom.

**Records should
be kept.**

(4.) No records are kept of the admissions to, or discharges from the lunacy wards. I would suggest that a book should be kept, giving details of each case coming in and going out. The day attendant reports daily to the Master, but these reports would appear almost useless as official documents. I would suggest that report books, with printed headings, should be obtained for both day and night attendants. The report of the day attendant should show the number of patients confined to bed, the number employed, the number of epileptic fits, and the number restrained or secluded, &c.

**Beds and
bedding.**

(5.) The Guardians propose to re-place the old wooden beds by iron bedsteads. I would suggest that for the epileptics low bedsteads should be obtained so as to prevent injuries from falls. Loose straw is still largely used in the bedding. I think the Guardians would find that it would tend to the comfort and safety of the inmates, and to economy, to introduce hair mattresses. If hair is properly looked after, it is indestructible, and, after first outlay, will save further expenditure.

Employment.

(6.) The means of affording employment are most inadequate. An outhouse, used for washing, at present exists on the female side; if this were fitted up with a few tubs, with a hot and cold water supply, and with some simple means of drying, most useful employment would be found for the women, who could wash for both male and female lunatics, and so lessen the work in the general laundry. Some simple means of employment, such as picking hair, &c., might be devised for the men. Further, I would suggest that some few of the insane might be taken out by the attendants for extended walks, beyond the miserable yards wherein they pass their days. I must not omit to say that I found the

Exercise

**Females cleaner
than males.**

women cleaner and better looked after than the men, although these latter are fewer in number. This may, in some degree, be due to the fact that the regular attendant on the male side is absent on leave. I would, however, suggest that these wards should receive more careful supervision.

During my visit I was accompanied by the Master, who gave me every information and assistance in his power.

8th August, 1894.

KILKENNY WORKHOUSE.

I visited on this date the lunatic wards of the Kilkenny Workhouse. I found 17 male lunatics and imbeciles in the main building. Some of these would appear to be paralysed and feeble rather than actually insane. This ward is in charge of a paid attendant.

He has only been one month appointed, and, as he has had no previous knowledge of the care of the insane, it is difficult for him to efficiently nurse and care for these helpless human beings.

The accommodation consists of a dormitory and day-room. There is no bath or lavatory in immediate connection with this ward. Appliances for washing are, I am informed, to be found in the infirm ward close at hand, but the insane, above all others, require such appliances to be provided in the wards in which they are. They are nearly all helpless; most of them paralysed, or lame; and it is difficult to move them about when they require washing.

The female lunatic wards are situated in the fever hospital. The inmates number 38, of whom 6 are confined to bed, and 4 are epileptic. The accommodation provided consists of two wooden sheds. One is utilised as a day-room, and the other is divided into two dormitories. These rooms must be very cold in winter, and it is hoped good fires are provided.

No baths or lavatories are provided, so that it is difficult to understand how the inmates can be kept clean. Perhaps the Guardians will consider the necessity of providing some means for washing.

The wards are in charge of a paid nurse, who seems to have had some experience, and to take an interest in her duties.

9th August, 1894.

MONAGHAN WORKHOUSE.

On my visit to the lunatic wards of the Monaghan Workhouse, I find that 21 persons—7 men and 14 women—are classified as of unsound mind. This shows an increase of two men since our last visit; a matter to be regretted, but until further asylum accommodation is provided for the insane poor of the district, it is necessary that a certain number of insane persons should be kept here. Every effort should be made, however, to retain none but harmless persons, who are able to some extent to look after themselves, and are not of degraded habits. Especially does this apply to the male side, as there is no paid attendant, and it is, therefore, impossible to expect that any who require special nursing can be properly cared for, as regards cleanliness and tidiness of dress.

The men sit in a flagged corridor downstairs.

Off this corridor there are three cells. These cells have been improved by enlarging the windows. A dormitory is provided upstairs, in which the remainder of the men sleep.

The condition of the women has been improved by the appointment of a paid nurse, and the provision of a bath with hot and cold water. The inmates are therefore cleaner and better looked after than when last visited. Two are employed; one is confined to bed from bodily sickness; and one is epileptic. The accommodation for them consists, as on the male side, of a flagged corridor, in which the inmates sit; off this there are three cells. Only one of these cells is now occupied

KILKENNY
WORKHOUSE.
Inspected on
9th August,
1894.

Number of
males.

Attendant.

Accommodation
for males.

Bathing
arrangements.

Number of
females.

Accommo-
dation for
females.

No baths
provided.

MONAGHAN
WORKHOUSE.
Inspected on
30th August,
1894.

Numbers.

Harmless
lunatics only
should be
retained.

Accommoda-
tion for males.

Appointment
of nurse for
females.
Bath provided.
Employment,
Illness.

Accommo-
dation for
females.

**MONACHAN
WORKHOUSE.**

at night; of the other two, one is used as a store, and one as a bathroom. The women sleep in the dormitories overhead.

During my visit I was accompanied by the master and matron, who appeared to take a deep interest in the lunatics under their care.

30th August, 1894.

**THURLES
WORKHOUSE.**
Inspected on
6th Sept.,
1894.

Numbers.
Not separated
from other
inmates.

No provision
for training
and education
of imbeciles in
Ireland.

Condition.

THURLES WORKHOUSE.

In the Thurles Workhouse there are 13 persons stated to be of unsound mind. These are not separated from the rest of the inmates except in one instance—that of a woman whose dangerous propensities make it necessary to have her kept in a detached building, in charge of a nurse. She has certainly very good quarters, but I should advise the Guardians to relieve themselves of the responsibility and expense of her care by having her sent to the Asylum—if this can be done. I saw also, sitting in a yard by himself, an imbecile boy, whose condition would be improved if sent to an institution for the care and training of such cases. Unfortunately, no provision has been as yet made for the training and education of imbeciles in Ireland. The rest of the insane inmates seem to be as contented and as happy as can be expected under the circumstances.

6th September, 1894.

**TIPPERARY
WORKHOUSE.**
Inspected on
7th Sept.,
1894.

Number of
males.

Paid attendant
required.

Cases unsuited
for workhouses.

Number of
females.

Appointment
of paid nurse.

Bath provided.

Beds.

Dietary.

TIPPERARY WORKHOUSE.

On my visit to the Tipperary Workhouse I find there are 21 inmates in the Male Lunatic Wards. Of these, only 13 are considered to be actually insane, the remainder being infirm of body rather than of unsound mind. Three of these are in bed. No paid attendant has as yet been appointed to look after these helpless human beings, some of whom, on account of their helpless condition, both of mind and body, would require the skill and attention to be found only in an institution fully equipped for the treatment of such cases. It cannot be doubted that there are many insane persons who can be perfectly well cared for in workhouses, but, unfortunately, in Ireland it is often the most helpless and degraded of this class who are to be found relegated to the poorhouse, where there is no means of affording that care which their condition demands.

On the female side there are 30 inmates of the Lunatic Ward. Their condition has been much improved by the appointment of a paid official to look after them. The nurse appointed has had as yet little experience in the care of the insane, but I trust in a short time she will acquire a knowledge of her duties. The Guardians have erected a bath, with hot and cold water, for this ward, so that there is now no reason why the inmates should not be properly cared for, and the Guardians are therefore to be congratulated on the steps they have taken to improve the condition of the female lunatics in this workhouse.

The beds on both sides are very full of fleas, and I think steps should be taken to get rid of these insects.

The dietary for the insane is ample, and suitable for the wants of this class.

7th September, 1894.

APPENDIX G.

CIRCULAR relative to the ADMISSION, CARE, and TREATMENT of
the INSANE in WORKHOUSES.

CIRCULAR to RESIDENT MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS of
DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS in IRELAND.

Office of Lunatic Asylums,
Dublin Castle,

1st February, 1895.

SIR,

I am directed by the Inspectors to forward you herewith copy of a letter addressed by the Local Government Board for Ireland, on 17th last December (No. 48,728. 1894), to the Clerk of the Belfast Union, on the subject of the admission, care, and treatment of the insane in Workhouses throughout Ireland.

The Inspectors are of opinion that this most important matter has been so clearly dealt with in the Board's communication, that they desire to circulate it amongst the Governors of the several District Asylums, who are legally responsible for the care of the insane.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. LOWMYER.

The Resident Medical Superintendent,
District Lunatic Asylum.

[Copy.]

No. 48,728. 1894.

Belfast Union.

Local Government Board,

Dublin, 17th December, 1894

SIR,

With reference to their letter of the 19th ultimo, forwarding, to be laid before the Board of Guardians of Belfast Union, a copy of a letter received from Mr. R. S. Finigan, Coroner, relating to the case of a man named Thomas Stewart, who died recently in the Lunatic Department of the Workhouse, the Local Government Board for Ireland desire to state that they regret that the Guardians have not favoured the Board with their observations respecting the suggestions contained in the Coroner's letter.

The Local Government Board have given careful consideration to the facts brought under their notice in connection with the case of Thomas Stewart who died in the Lunatic Department of the Belfast Workhouse on the 11th ultimo. It appears to the Local Government Board that the Relieving Officer and the Medical Officers of the Workhouse concerned in this case are under a misapprehension as to the state of the law regarding the admission of alleged lunatics to District Asylums and to Workhouses. To constitute a claim for admission to a District Asylum it is not necessary that a person should be committed as a "dangerous lunatic" within the meaning of the Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118; it is sufficient that the person be of unsound mind, and the Privy Council Rules governing admission to District Asylums prescribe a form of application to be filled up by the friends and lodged with the Resident Medical Superintendent, who is authorised to admit urgent cases in the intervals between the meetings of the Board of Governors. The power of the Board of Governors to authorize admission to Asylums corresponds closely with the power vested in Boards of Guardians under the Workhouse Rules to order admissions to the Workhouse, and the Resident Medical Superintendent of an Asylum possesses a power corresponding to that vested in the Master of a Workhouse and in a Relieving Officer as to admissions in urgent cases in the intervals between the meetings of the governing bodies to whom the officers named are severally responsible. The

power vested in two Justices to commit an alleged "dangerous lunatic" to a District Asylum is an exceptional power intended to meet and deal with quite exceptional cases in which there is reason to apprehend the commission of an indictable offence. In the case of the deceased, Thomas Stewart, the Relieving Officer appears to have acted without sufficient consideration. It is stated that the man was not destitute, and it may be well to remind the Guardians that the fact of a person being of unsound mind does not of itself establish any claim to admission to a Workhouse; the fact of destitution does establish such a claim. Under the existing laws for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland, the Guardians, strictly speaking, have no power to detain lunatics in Workhouses. In practice, no doubt, they are detained, because the District Asylums are generally so overcrowded that applications for admission under the forms prescribed by the Privy Council Rules cannot in many cases receive attention, but the fact ought not to be lost sight of that in all cases of alleged unsoundness of mind, unaccompanied with destitution, the Workhouse is not the place for the reception, treatment, or custody of the insane, and, from a legal point of view, the Guardians are under no obligation to receive lunatics except when admitted as destitute persons, or when discharged from an Asylum for transfer to the Workhouse under the provisions of Section 11 of the Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Act of 1875 (38 and 39 Vic. cap. 67). And with reference to persons who have been admitted to the Workhouse as destitute, and who on admission, or at a subsequent period are found to be insane, the Local Government Board have always held that, if their insanity is of such a character as to call for the use of mechanical restraint, immediate steps should be taken to apply for their admission to a properly equipped Lunatic Asylum.

Applying the principles above explained to the case of Thomas Stewart, the Local Government Board observe that there is no evidence that the Relieving Officer, before giving his order for admission to the Workhouse, examined into the circumstances of the case by visiting the house of the applicant and making all necessary inquiries. If he had done so, and had ascertained that Stewart was not destitute and that he was of unsound mind, it would have been his duty to refer his friends to the Resident Medical Superintendent of the Belfast District Asylum for an admission form. If, however, the Relieving Officer as the result of personal inquiries—which in this instance it is not clear that he had undertaken—had felt justified in dealing with the case as one of sudden and urgent necessity, and had ordered his admission to the Workhouse, it is evident from the entries on the patient's bed card that soon after admission Stewart required restraint and this feature of his case, in the opinion of the Local Government Board, ought to have induced the Medical Officer in charge, to have reported the case to the Guardians as one requiring immediate transfer to the District Asylum. With the exception of the failure of the Medical Officer to submit the facts referred to to the Guardians, the deceased appears to have received all necessary care and professional treatment while an inmate of the Lunatic Department of the Workhouse.

The Local Government Board have felt it right to place their views before the Guardians of the Belfast Union in connection with this matter, and they feel bound to add that they concur in the opinion expressed by the Coroner's Jury and endorsed by the Coroner, to the effect that more care ought to be exercised in the issue of Orders of admission to the Lunatic Department of the Belfast Workhouse, and the Board consider it desirable that inmates should not be transferred from the reception wards to those departments without a careful examination into the nature of each case, and that no patient should be classified as insane and passed directly into the lunatic divisions on the Order of a Relieving Officer. The Local Government Board feel assured the Guardians of Belfast Union will agree with them in thinking that, inasmuch as in Ireland no legal authority exists for the detention of any class of adult inmates in a Workhouse against their will, and that, in consequence of the overcrowded condition of the District Asylums, such detention practically is found necessary for the protection of insane inmates and of the community at large, every safeguard which the Guardians can devise ought to be adopted before an inmate is relegated to the Lunatic Department of the Workhouse.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOS. A. MOOREY,

Secretary

To The Clerk,
Belfast Union.

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